Regd. No. B. 1065

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXV NO. 121 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 24, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Free Trade Calls, But Britain Quibbles

Commercial Clerk Who Became Oil King

JOHN ROCKEFELLER'S DEATH

His Immense Charities All Over World Recalled

DAYTONA BEACH (Florida), May 23.

Mr. John D. Rockefellc. (senior) died here of Myocarditis at the age of 97.

One of the most outstanding figures in the United States has been removed by the death of Mr. John Rockefeller.

The size of the enormous fortune he accumulated from oil, banking and other interests was never definitely known, but when he began to withdraw from active business thirty years ago he was reputedly the richest man in the worlds history. His wealth was variously estimated at 200 to 480 millions sterling.

Since then, however, he had given away considerably more than 120 millions sterling, including 50 millions to the General Education Board, 47 millions to the Rockefeller Foundation and 20 millions to the Laura Spelman Memorial to his dead wife.

One of his associates lately remarked that the world would be surprised at the comparative smallness of the estate he would leave when he died.—Reuter's Special.

FROM CLERK TO OIL KING

John Davison Rockefeller, whose death is reported, missed being included among the centenarians by 2 years and 2 months. Born in July 1839 at New York, Rockefeller was educated in public schools and began life as a clerk in a forwarding and commission house. "A guy with lot of go in him, as the Americans would say. Rockefeller rose like a meteor in the business horizon in the land of dollars. He was hardly out of his 'teens' when he became partner in the firm of Clark and Rockefeller Commission Merchants. The firm soon became Andrews, Clark & Co. and entered into Oil business. From that day onwards the name of Rockefeller became inextricably mixed up with "Oil" and all its romantic as well as terrible history. In 1867 Andrews, Clark and Company changed into Rockefeller, Andrews and Flager and operated on an oil refinery at Cleveland. Three years later the business was consolidated with others and Standard Oil Company came into being. The company acquired other interests and became a Trust in 1882 and operated as such for ten years after which the Standard Oil Company operated as a New Jersey Corporation till it was dissolved in 1911. John Davison Rockefeller was its president until his retirement in December that year.

ROCKEFELLER'S OIL EMPIRE.

For about 45 years Rockefeller dabbled in Oil business and built up one of the most powerful Corporations known as "Rockefeller's Oil Empire." Though it was dissolved by Government Action in 1911 which, perhaps, was the reason for the Oil King's retirement, in May 1932, under a reorganization scheme the three branches of California, New Jersey and Indiana combined into the "Big Three."

Since his retirement Rockefeller devoted himself to charitable and philanthropic enterprises and founded some of the best, known world institutions. The Rockefeller Foundations, which are spread all over the world and the Institute for Medical Research are well-known. Besides he founded the General Education Board and Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for furthering the objects in which his wife of that name was interested. Reputed to be world's richest man, Rockefeller's charities are computed to be at 500,000,000 dollars.

A significant feature of the Rockefeller charitable Trusts is that they are free from all restrictions.

John Davison Rockefeller whose death is announced.

STOP PRESS.

MAHASABHITES AND FRONTIER DAY.

NEW DELHI, May 23.

A resolution, condemning the action of Mr. Kripalani in appealing to Hindus to join the Frontier Day demonstrations on May 28, warning the Congress against the consequences of dividing Hindus into two camps—"pro-Frontier Day and anti-Frontier Day observers"—wholeheartedly supporting the Government policy on the Frontier, and urging them to take the necessary steps to stop all demonstrative processions and meetings on May 28 which are likely to provoke Hindus to make counter-demonstrations, was passed at a meeting of Delhi Hindus held this evening under the auspices of the local Hindu Sabha.—

NAZI WAR ON PASTORS.

BERLIN, May 23.

Fresh arrests of Evangelical pastors by the Secret Police were announced in opposition pulpits to-day. Congregations were obviously shocked to learn that ten pastors and one woman are under arrest. Fourteen pastors have been forbidden to preach. Fifteen have been expelled from their parishes. Two of the pastors were arrested on May 14 and are awaiting trial. The other eight have been taken into protective custody, which means that they may not be brought to trial. Some have already been sent to Concentration Camps.—Reuter's Special.

NO ADDRESS TO JAMNADAS

Panvel Municipality Votes Down Proposal

(From A Correspondent.)

PANVEL, (By Mail).

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar are to come to Panvel for the District Conference of Democratic Swaraj Party. Some members of the Democratic Party in the Municipality attempted to get the Municipality to give addresses of welcome to them. The proposal was to be considered in Saturday's meeting but the attempt of these members miserably failed.

The Municipality passed a resolution that this Municipality disapproves the anti-national policy of accepting the Ministry in the Bombay Legislative Assembly and hence an address should not be given. This resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority.

The Taluka Congress Committee of Panvel has decided to organise a big demonstration against Mr. Jamnadas Mehta by organising public meetings and processions.

Leaders like Messrs. B. M. Gupte of Poona, Jedhe, Gadgil and others are invited for delivering speeches. The meetings are to be started from 24th May, 1937.

CHACO PEACE CONFERENCE

Bolivia & Paraguay To Resume Diplomatic Relations

BUENOS AIRES: May 23.

It is officially stated that Paraguay and Bolivia are ready to resume diplomatic relations.

Bolivian and Paraguyan representatives at Chaco Peace Conference under the Presidency of Saavedralamas announced in their name of their Government that they were prepared immediately to resume diplomatic relations.—

CABINET RESIGNS.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE.—Following the resignation of radical ministers, the remainder of the Cabinet resigned.

JAWAHAR'S TOUR PROGRAMME

RANGOON, May 23.

It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will arrive in Rangoon on the 8th of June from Penang after his Malay tour and will sail from Rangoon the same day for Chittagong

He will halt at two or three coastal towns 'en route', including Akyab, where he will be accorded a reception.—A.P.

Shia-Sunni Trouble Ends

Conciliation Committee Formed: Congressmen On Peace Mission

LUCKNOW, May 23.

After three days' rioting the City was quiet throughout to-day, and hope is expressed that the trouble is ended. No incidents have occurred, even in Saadatganj and Chauk, storm centres of the disturbance. Only one stray assault took place to-day, which is attributed to private enmity.

Leaders of both sects are now trying to secure a settlement. Syed Ali Zaheer, Shia Leader, has convened a representative gathering of Shias and Sunnis, and formed a conciliatory committee consisting of twenty members of each community to restore harmony and good relations between the two sects and to prevent any recrudescence of the rioting.

TO COMBAT RUMOURS

A publicity committee has been formed to investigate and if necessary correct the rumours prevalent in the City, and to put down the spreading of inflammatory reports

The committee will also institute relief work amongst both communities in the affected areas and has appealed to both Shias and Sunnis to control their feelings and allow good sense to prevail.

CONGRESSMEN ON SCENE

The Congress is also sharing in the task of pacification. A party headed by Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., and comprising prominent Shias and Sunnis, including Mr. Amin Salonvi, Maulvi Abdul Haee, Syed Mohamad Yusuf and Sheikh Mumtaz Husain toured the disturbed areas in a motor lorry fitted with a loudspeaker, urging the people to cease fighting.

Conciliatory committees have been formed in every Mohalla, members of which are pledged to try to check further disturbances.

The authorities, it is understood, have been asked to post police in the affected areas to enable shopkeepers to re-open their shops without fear of looting. Local officials are co-operating in the pacification process.—A.P.

(Earlier News on page 7.)

GERMANS WIN FRENCH CHAMPIONSHIP

PARIS, May 23.

In the French Championships men's doubles final Von Cramm and Hankel beat Farquharson and Kirby 6/4; 7/5; 3/6; 6/1.—Reuter's Special.

RECEPTION AT BRIGHTON

Only Nine Women Present: Partial Ban On Their Attendance

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BRIGHTON, May 23.

Here I have been chatting with some of over 350 of my countrymen—members of the Indian Army who are being feted by the Brighton Council. The Deputy Mayor is reported to have told a London newspaper that the reception was military in character. All I can say is that there is nothing here which reminds me that I am watching a military demonstration.

Some of the invited soldiers are not prepared to say that the function is military in character.

The authorities say that there is no ban on women, but to-day's newspapers say that the ban has been partially lifted. I think the latter statement is correct, because in such a vast assembly it did not take time for me to count the number of women present. There are only nine women present—young and old. They include some members of the Council and I believe Press correspondents.

The guests have been lavishly feted. They are no doubt happy with the welcome given them by the Brighton crowd which have surrounded from outside the Brighton pavillion. Our countrymen are happier still because of the thought they would be leaving for Home the day after to-morrow. Now they are going to Chatria five mile from Brighton to put a wreath on the memorial erected in memory of the soldiers who had fallen in the war.

The Lady Mayoress interviewed stated: "They are marvellous lot. They are very charming and handsome. We are most impressed by them. We are very glad they accepted our hospitallity."

EXCLUSION OF WOMEN

"An Act Of Courtesy" Says Deputy Mayor

LONDON, May 23.

"We should be the last town to do anything to diminish our great friendship with the Indian forces", said Mr. Edward Denne, Deputy Mayor of Brighton, interviewed by Reuter when the Indian contingent visited Brighton today. I was given to understand that the visit of the Indian contingent would be entirely informal. I asked if there would be any Indian ladies with the party and was told "NO".

I, therefore, informed members of the Brighton Corporation that it would be 'an act of courtesy towards the Indian contingent if the party was confined to men'.

To say that women were banned is a travesty of the truth. The present arrangement was made because it was thought that it would be more to the liking of our guests."

A small number of women members of the Corporation attended the afternoon's gathering, the Deputy-Mayor explaining that the arrangements having been made, it was impossible to alter them at such short notice.

Mr. Denne extracted from his pocket numerous telegrams from Indian bodies declaring that the last minute decision to include some ladies was "a thinly veiled attempt to cover a racial affront". Nothing, said Mr. Denne, could be further from the truth, and "I am astonished that my attempt to offer the fullest hospitality and courtesy to our Indian guests should have been so easily misunderstood.—Reuter.

Prophet Day Appeal To Indian Muslims

NEED FOR NEW HEART SEARCH

Unique Opportunity To Lead World In Tolerance

The birthday of Prophet Mohammad was celebrated with great eclat in Bombay and members of other communities freely joined the Muslims in honouring him who gave to the world a religion of peace, tolerance and brotherhood. Three public meetings were held at Cowasji Jehangir Hall, the Blavatsky Lodge and Dongri, where prominent Muslim leaders paid glowing tributes to the life and teachings of the Prophet of Islam.

AT COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

Dr. Khwaja Abdul Hamid, M.L.C., speaking at the C. J. Hall pointed out that it was the Prophet's message of liberty, fraternity and equality that had made the early Muslim community a great one. Islam, he said, struck a middle course in the struggle between Capitalism and Communism.

Mr. Jinnah at the same meeting said that Prophet Mohammad had given to the world not only a religion, but a code,—moral, social, economic and political,—without parallel.

AT BLAVATSKY HALL

Maulana Abdul Bari at the Blavatsky Hall drew particular attention to the life and teachings of the Prophet who brought light to a people steeped in darkness and said that time had come for Indian Muslims to search their own hearts and find out how far they were true to the traditions of their Prophet.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

Mr. Brelvi, who presided, dwelt on the great spirit of tolerance that Islam brought into the world. He thought that in India they had a unique opportunity to symbolise that spirit of tolerance by achieving unity in diversity. Islam was a dynamic and progressive force and enjoined on the faithful that they alone were good who not only believed in their Faith, but devoted themselves to service of all humanity. Prophet Mohammad's distinction was that for the first time in history he made universal brotherhood of man a fact.

AT DONGRI

At Dongri Maulana Shaukat Ali spoke on the need of mutual understanding between the two major communities of the country.

TRIBUTE TO PROPHET

Jinnah's Appeal To Muslims To Wake Up

To a packed assemblage of the followers of Islam, Mr. Jinnah, speaking in English, repeatedly dubbed the Muslims of India as "degenerated" and included himself amongst them. "Will you wake up?" he asked them, and "redeem your character."

Nawab Yar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad, presided over the celebration at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Special arrangements were made for the ladies in the galleries

The celebration opened with songs, in praise of the Holy Prophet and recitation from the Quran.

CREED OF TOLERANCE.

Dr. K. A. Hamid, in opening the proceedings, reviewed the life of the Prophet and said that it was due to his teachings that the Arabs, who, before his birth were steeped in ignorance and superstition, became enlightened and laid the foundations of a great civilization.

The speaker referred to the tributes paid to Islam by western thinkers like "G.B.S." who believed the whole of the British Empire "will adopt a reformed Muhammadanism before the end of the century." In the present conflict between capitalism and Communism, Islam struck a middle course

Dr. Hamid attributed the present inaction among Muslims to the fact that they were not following the true precepts of Islam. One of the principles of Islam was that it enjoined on its followers, the duty of honouring the founders of every other religion. That he said truly laid the foundations of universal peace and brotherhood and if followers of other religions honoured the Prophet of Islam equally much of the bitterness and rancour would vanish.

Muhammad was the first to preach the doctrine that all Muslims were brethren. It was his message of liberty, fraternity and equality that had made the early Muslim a great community and the day they gave up or departed from the high ideal of Islamic brotherhood, rank degeneration set in.

ELIXIR OF BROTHERHOOD.

In an impressive and vigorous speech lasting nearly an hour and a half, and punctuated by thunderous clappings, Nawab Yar Jung Bahadur made an appeal to the audience not to treat the celebrations as a more annual rejoicing day, but asked them to ponder over the Prophet's life and to act up to his teachings.

One remarkable feature about Prophet Mohammad's life he observed, was that even the minutest details of his daily life were recorded in history and even to this day one could bring before one's eyes a complete picture of the Prophet, who distilled into his followers an elixir and produced in them a universal and passionate interest in his teachings of liberty, fraternity and equality. Further the Prophet enlightened his followers not only by precept but also by practice so that, within a short time, he brought about great transformation among them.

WHY HE JOINED LINCOLN'S INN

"Thirteen centuries have passed and you have met not only in the City of Bombay, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall and other places, but all over the country to celebrate the Prophet's birthday and one-third of the population are paying a tribute to his memory", said Mr. Jinnah.

What was the reason? he asked. The reason was, he replied, that they, his humble followers, respected his memory and were proud of him.

In this connection, he referred to what he called a "small little story". When he went to England to study Law at the age of 17—a little boy he had to join one of the Inns. And in the Lincoln's Inn in the library, adorned with

(Continued on page 8 Col 5)

Vision Of Losing Dominion Markets!

IMPERIALIST DOUBTS

Fear Of Inroads Of American Mass Production-Goods

WASHINGTON, May 22.

Developments regarding the Anglo-American Trade Treaty have been virtually brought to a standstill pending the outcome of the Imperial Conference in London.

American officials who have been working over a year on the preliminary phases of the negotiations have shifted their attention to London, from where Press and diplomatic reports of the attitude being demonstrated by the Dominions towards the suggested reorientation of the Empire's trade to permit free commerce with the United States are being closely watched.

Imperialist Doubts

American officials are refraining from much optimism, recognising that although Mr. Hull's "Peace through freer trade policy" has backers in London in Mr. Mackenzie King, and to a lesser extent in Mr. Runciman, powerful imperial sentiment opposes throwing open the industrially more backward dominions to the inroads of American mass-production goods with which Empire producers would find difficulty in competing.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a Healthy Accomplished Hindu bride, virgin or child widow, aged 20—25, knowing English and Gujrathi or Hindi, for an educated Gujrathi widower of standing past fortieth year. Particulars with recent photo to Box No. 8343, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted M.B.B.S. Doctors Hospital outstations. Apply Asiatic Service Bureau, Ismail Bldg., 381, Hornby Road. (8392)

Wanted thoroughly experienced Draughtsman. Apply Asiatic Service Bureau, fourth floor, Ismail Bldg., 381, Hornby Road. (8393)

Wanted Hindu Compounder for Borivli, Bombay Suburb. Apply personally: Dr. Nanubhai Jeshtaram, opp. New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road. (8381)

Wanted a Salesman in the Cloth Department for a Cotton Mill in Bombay. Should be well acquainted with methods of costing, varieties of cloth and marketing conditions. Apply stating terms to Box No. 5519, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted energetic Canvassers to sell Silk, Sarees, Shirtings and Suitings cloths and Hosiery for a firm of 22 years' standing. Pay Rs. 150 with extra bonus. Apply sharp to the Gupta Hosiery Mills, registered, Ludhiana. (8389)

Wanted a Head Mistress, knowing Gujarati with high academic qualifications for the Sarvajanik High School for Girls, Surat. Apply with testimonials before 1st June, 1937, stating age, qualifications, teaching and administrative experience and minimum salary expected to the Hon. Secretary, S. E. Society, Surat. (5381).

44. SPARE TIME WORK

Wanted students and other educated ladies and gents to work in leisure at their homes on Rs. 50 to 150 p.m. Ask for particulars enclosing 6 annas stamps from Prof. Kohli, D. N., 16E, Fleming Road, Lahore. (8388)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Our efforts in solving the problem of Unemployment to a certain extent are meeting with success day by day. We are receiving large number of applications for the insertion of Adlets under this heading free of any charge but most of them are from persons who on inquiries are found to be already employed, but are in search for better jobs. We must say that our intentions in taking a few Adlets when space permits are more or less to help such unfortunate persons who may not be getting an opportunity of securing some positions on a living wage. One person who is drawing a salary of Rs. 200 sent his application for a Free Adlet, which action we consider to be an example of height of impertinence. Persons not desiring to allow their name and address to appear in this Free Adlet Section are requested to Advertise under the Heading No. 43. SITUATIONS WANTED at our usual rates of one Anna per word. Minimum 16 words for one Rupee. (105)

Govind Ramchandra Bal, Krishna Chawl, Shastri Hall, Grant Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed, seeks employment as a clerk on living wage. Has an experience of 25 years in Office Work. (30-3)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

U. T. Niaz, Opposite Marwadi Temple, Caddel Road, Mahim, Bombay, Now Unemployed, wishes to get a job as a Teacher of Urdu or Gujarati or as a Bill Collector. (31-33)

Harishchandra M. Jadhav, No. 100, First Kapadgali, Bombay No. 4, Now Unemployed, is in search of any job on living wages. Can work as a Compounder, Dresser or as an assistant in Soap Factory. Willing to work in any capacity. (32-23)

K. Sharma, C|o V. P. Bihani, 2nd floor, 36, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, Now Unemployed, wishes to get a job as a Teacher. (33-42)

We sincerely sympathise with all these Unemployed and that is why we earnestly request them not to lose the job if they get any. It will be very helpful to them if they try to find out the cause of their not getting a job. Try to improve oneself is the only good advice that can be safely given to all Unemployed. Kindly remember that when an Employer spends some money to give you a salary or wages, he (the Employer) naturally expects to get his Money's worth. The reason why you lost your last job must be that the Employer did not get his Money's worth from you. We hope this little hint will be taken in the same spirit as it is given. (106)

G. R. Desai, Room No. 38, Pipalwadi Chawl, Second Floor, Girgaon, Bombay 4, Now Unemployed, seeks any job on living wages. Experienced in Gujarati Accounts, Correspondence, Estate Management and Building Materials. (34-11)

N. K. R. Nair, Room No. 5, Bridge View Building, Grant Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed willing to accept living wage. Can work as a Typist, Book-keeper or Correspondence Clerk. (35-33)

N. G. Mohite, C|o K. M. Jadhao Police Constable, Room No. 14, New Police Lines, Bandra, Now Unemployed, seeks job of any kind of Office Work. Has worked in an Insurance Office. (36-32)

Choonilal Odhavji, 331A, Kalbadevi Road, Room No. 14, Bombay, Now Unemployed, desires a job. Has experience of Indian Accounts, Estate Management, Jeweller's Business. Is willing to go anywhere. (37-34)

147. SCHOOLS (UPCOUNTRY)

Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Arts College will be started by the Ahmedabad Education Society on 20th June, 1937, on receipt of Government sanction. This College will run classes with honours in English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Gujarati, Logic and Philosophy and History and Economics and pass courses in French, Persian and Ardhamagadhi. Students desirous of joining the College should send in their applications to the Principal along with Rs. 5 as earnest money. Forms of application can be had from the College Office on payment of one anna each between 2 and 6 p.m. J. H. Divan, Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, 13th May 1937, Shantisadan, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad. (5472)

164. FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Mlle Christine French Teacher recently arrived open for lessons. Apply Lentinage, 3rd floor, Arthur Bunder Road, Phone 30708. (8365)

221. BIRTH CONTROL PATENTS

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly. Gelotube, best venereal preventive. Write for Catalogue. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (7954)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
In the Matter of ALL-INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

SUPPLEMENTARY DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant of an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 7th day of December, 1936, a Supplementary dividend at the rate of (Rs. 0-6-0) annas six only per share has been declared and the same will be paid at the Office of Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO., Accountants and Auditors at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 26th day of May, 1937, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days and between 12 noon and 1 p.m. on Saturdays, (Sundays and Holidays excepted), on the production of Dividend Warrants which are already posted to the Shareholders.

N. M. RAIJI,
for Self & Co-Liquidator.

5482

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHIVRAM VITHAL PANSARE of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Kermani Building, Sir Pherozsha Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being at Lady Jamsedji Road, Dadar, without the Fort in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (342) square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of land called "Vudasar Wadi" or oart and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector Old No. Nil, New No. B|3912 part Old Survey No. Nil, New Survey No. 5|1445 part and Cadastral Survey No. 2|157, Mahim Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling building thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4305 (1), Old Street No. 665, New Street No. 376C and bounded, on or towards the East by the other portion of the said Wadi or oart belonging to Dharsi Virji Nathoo and beyond that by the said Lady Jamsedji Road, on or towards the West by other portion of the said Wadi or oart belonging to Dewji Jiwraj and beyond that by the Habasawala Lane, on or towards the North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Ramkrishna Raoji Javle.

Dated the 24th day of May, 1937.

G. A. GODAMBE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5527

Public Notices.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY IN INDIA AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The attention of the qualified candidates is drawn to the University Notification recently published in the Bombay Government Gazette inviting applications for the following University Indian and Foreign Scholarships to be awarded by the Syndicate during the current academical year (1937-38):—

1. The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Technical Scholarships (Three).

The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarships are of the annual value of Rs. 2,000 each, tenable for a period of THREE YEARS in England for the study of branch of Technical education and open to all HINDU Graduates of the University of Bombay irrespective of standing.

2. The Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Bai Khanoobai Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarships (Three).

The Scholarships are of the annual value of Rs. 3,600 each tenable for a period of THREE YEARS and are awarded for higher studies in Europe, America, Japan or other foreign countries for Medicine, Philology, Ancient History, Economics, Arabic, Architecture, Town Planning and Technological and Industrial subjects as well as the superior services. The competition is open to Muslim Graduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing who are bonafide natives of the Bombay Presidency. The amounts paid to the Scholars are in the form of an advance repayable with or without interest as the Syndicate may in each case determine out of the salary or income of the Scholars after the completion of their studies.

3. The Eduljee Dinshaw Scholarships (Four).

(a) One Scholarship of Rs. 50|- per month for Secondary Technical Education. Applicants must be Parsi candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination and have been admitted to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay or the workshop classes of the Poona or Karachi College of Engineering, or to the Poona Agricultural College for the Diploma Course or to any other similar institutions recognized by the Syndicate.

(b) One Scholarship of Rs. 70|- per month for Higher Technical Education. Applicants must be Parsi candidates who having passed the Intermediate Examination in Science have been admitted to the College of Engineering at Poona or Karachi or the Agricultural College at Poona.

(c) One Scholarship of Rs. 130|- per month for higher Post-graduate technical work. Applicants must be Parsi candidates who have passed the B.Sc., B.Ag., or B.E. Examination of any Indian University with at least Second Class Honours and who are graduates of not more than ten years' standing from the date of their first passing a Degree Examination.

(d) One Scholarship of the value of Rs. 4,800 per annum tenable for a period of THREE YEARS for the study of any branch of technical education in a foreign country and open for competition for Parsi candidates who have passed the M.Sc., M.Ag. or M.E. Examination of any of the Indian Universities and who are graduates of not more than ten years' standing from the date of their first passing a degree examination.

The Registrar will be glad to supply any qualified candidate on application written or oral with full particulars relating to the Scholarship for which he is eligible, a form of the application and a copy of the rules regulating the award and tenure of the Scholarship. The last date for receiving applications for the Scholarships is 30th June, 1937.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 17th May, 1937.

5497

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750" to 999"	Rs. 1-12—0
1000" & over	Rs. 1—8—0

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Facing Leader Page 50 per cent. over the Scheduled Rates.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of 8044 Khaki overalls, 5396 for men and 2648 for women, will be received on 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on 7th June, 1937.

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed as "Tender for the supply of Khaki overalls," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Municipal Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, with a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The cloth should be of guaranteed colour and a sample should be enclosed with the tender.

The sample overalls can be seen in the Office of the undersigned any working day between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (B.T.) except Saturday.

The Municipality will not be bound to accept any or the lowest tender.

The undersigned will on application give any further information that may be required.

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Bombay, 21st May, 1937.

5528

SHREE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shree Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Fort Chambers, 6-10, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 9th June, 1937, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd June, 1937, to 16th June, 1937, both days inclusive

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VAIDYA & DESAI,
Managing Agents

5529

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1050 of 1936.

BENE PRASAD KANYALAL and another. .... Plaintiffs.
vs.
BACHELAL OOMER .. Defendant.

To
BACHELAL OOMER, Esq.,
The Defendant abovenamed.

THE PLAINTIFFS have filed the above suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 10,540-8-0 with interest on Rs. 8458-13-0 at 10 annas per cent per month from 25th June, 1936, till judgment for costs and interest on judgment and other reliefs.

And that this Court has fixed 22nd June, 1937, for hearing and final disposal of the suit and also take notice that in default of your appearing on the same day the suit will be heard in your absence and determined in your absence. Witness Sajeba Shanker Ranganekar, Esq., Acting Chief Justice of Bombay, this 2nd day of July, 1936.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
Messrs. MAHIMTURA & CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

5518

Public Notices.

NOTICE

LOST OR MISLAID.

Notified that application Deposit Receipt 2255, allotment letter 2255 and Receipt 1228 for hundred shares 136586 to 136685 of Vulcan Insurance Co., in name of Nihalchand, have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim about them should be notified to above Company, Fort, Bombay, within one month from date otherwise original certificates concerning them will be delivered to the undersigned.

NIHALCHAND.
8376

SHIKSHANA PRASARAKA MANDALI'S

RAMNARAIN RUIA COLLEGE, MATUNGA.

THE RAMNARAIN RUIA COLLEGE will remain open for admission from MONDAY, 24th May, 1937, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.). The College has been granted affiliation by the University of Bombay and is now awaiting the sanction from the Government.

This year provision has been made for giving instruction in Arts and Science Courses of the first two years. Arrangements are made to teach Sanskrit, Ardhamagadhi, French and the three modern Indian languages—Marathi, Gujarati and Kanarese. The B.A. and B.Sc. classes will be added next year.

The total fees charged will be Rs. 90 per term and will be received in two instalments. DUE CONSIDERATION WILL BE SHOWN TO POOR AND DESERVING STUDENTS and also to the students of the BACKWARD CLASSES.

Application for admission should be made on the prescribed form (which can be had from the College Office on request) and should be accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 15|-. Students will be admitted after a personal interview with the Principal.

Hostel accommodation is available for a limited number of students only.

As the College is allowed to admit a limited number of students, students seeking admission in this College are requested to apply at an early date.

For particulars apply to the College Office which will remain open from 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. on working days.

V. K. BHAGWAT,
Principal,
R. R. College.
5525

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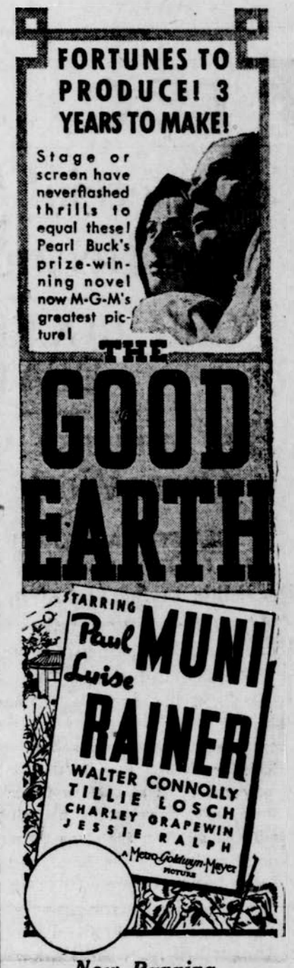
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Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will on TUESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1937, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell in small lots by Public Auction at the above address by order of the party concerned high class tailoring goods, comprising serge, flannel, broad cloth, whipcord, vicona suit pieces and ready-made suits, shirts, ties, collars, felt and sun hats, leather goods, travelling trunks, shirtings, hosiery, sport coats, millinery, drapery, lining materials, military and other buttons, canvas, fancy presentation articles, silver cigarette cases, ash trays, Freemason dresses, badges, buttons, saddle with stand, Gestetner's Rotary Cyclostyle machine No. 6, Milner's double door safe, etc., etc.

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This is typical of letters we constantly receive testifying to the long wear and highly satisfactory service which 'West End' Watches give.

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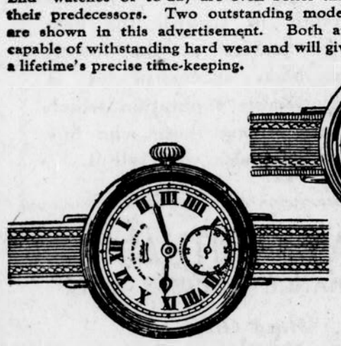

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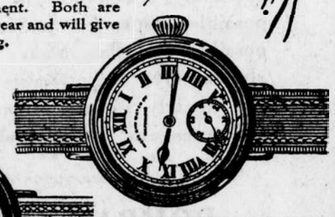

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HOW HARIPURA ULTIMATELY WON THE PALM

Gandhiji's Selection Of Congress Venue: Preparations For Session Already Afoot

"M. D." writes in "Harijan":

We spent two days in Bardoli before coming to this sea-side place (Tithal) to combine a little rest with work. Ever since we have decided to hold the Congress in villages, the selection of the venue of the Congress becomes an additional problem for the organizers. Faizpur was not selected until after considerable discussion and even bickering, and it was not quite easily that Ras agreed to forego its claim to have the Congress of 1938 in favour of Bardoli. But even Bardoli did not mean the last word. Bardoli is the name of the Taluka town and a bona fide village had to be selected. There are several villages in Bardoli Taluka that have made themselves famous during recent years by their sacrifice and suffering, and they vied with one another to win the honour of being the Congress venue. But Gandhiji showed them that we could not afford to go by that consideration alone. The place selected should be in the heart of villages and it should have natural advantages. To accommodate several thousands of people for a week in health and moderate comfort was a prime consideration, and want of plenty of water and congestion would be enough to disqualify a place. There were in Bardoli several places otherwise suitable but not suitable for this main reason.

Haripura, therefore, which is beautifully situated on the river Tapti, with vast stretches of unarable land right on its bank easily captured Gandhiji's heart. "But it is 11 miles from the Railway Station", argued those who did not favour Haripura; "and you have said that the place should not be more than seven miles from the Station. Sydla is two furlongs and Afwa only two miles."

A CHARMING NAME

"If I said seven miles, I meant seventy", said Gandhiji amidst roaring laughter. "At any rate that should be our aim. We have ultimately to reach the villages which are considered inaccessible to-day. And where else can you have this vast supply of water and so much open space for the thousands of people we are going to have, as also for the numerous cows we shall need for them? And then what a charming name is Haripura!" (Hari means God.)

"It will be frightfully expensive—everything having to be carried ten miles by motor lorries and buses. It is not in the centre of the Taluka, as are other places, and the village people will be hard to put to it in going from one end of the Taluka to the other."

"Why should we fight shy of the distances and why should we have motor lorries? We have any number of bullock carts in the Taluka."

"If we have the Congress at Afwa, we can have water from Bardoli at little expense. The ginning companies would readily oblige us with their engines for electricity and something like Rs. 15,000 would be saved."

"That means that we should always have our Congress in the vicinity of towns and cities! Why should we not do without electricity? And while people from Surat and the neighbouring villages will flock to Afwa near Bardoli, what about the Raniparaj people—the hill people—whom we want to acquaint somewhat with the Congress?"

"But", Gandhiji wound up saying," you must not be swayed by my argument unless it appeals to your reason and experience."

These are but a few of the arguments for and against. But Haripura ultimately won the palm.

PREPARATIONS FOR CONGRESS

Preparations are already afoot for the next Congress. The services of those who distinguished themselves at Faizpur have been requisitioned and the Sardar is busy thinking out how best to ensure the requisite supply of cow's milk for all for the whole of the Congress Week and also simultaneously to add to the cow-wealth of the Taluka. The workers are busy buying themselves with the constructive programme and familiarizing the villagers with the essential conditions to make the Taluka a 'show' taluka for those coming from outside. They have already visited and talked to the people in 64 villages and these are the promises they have already received from the villagers:

(1) 866 people have pledged themselves to make their own clothes out of self-spun yarn in order to qualify themselves to attend the Congress

(2) 310 cows are expected to be in milk at the time of the Congress and the owners have promised to make their milk available at the time of the Congress.

(3) 254 people have placed orders for good cows to be purchased so that they may be made available at the time of the Congress.

(4) Some 75 cows have been already purchased.

(5) 417 families have promised to have trench latrines in their own fields.

FOR INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

Br. Delegation To Participate In Jubilee Celebration

SIMLA, May 22.

A delegation of the British Association for advancement of science in England is visiting India next cold weather to participate in the Jubilee Celebrations of the Indian Science Congress at Calcutta in the first week of January 1938.

Many prominent scientists from Europe and India will attend.

Lord Rutherford will preside.—A. P.

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SUMMER
SECURE
SOUND
SOOTHING
SLEEP
by using before retiring

SUKESHA सुकेशा

HAIR OIL (Regd.)

Kelvin Chemical Co.,
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SURCHARGE ON CALICUT MUNICIPALITY

Punishment For Taking Part In All-India Hartal

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, (By Mail).

The Ponani Taluk Peasant's Conference was held at Edakkaziyur, a village near Guruvayur on the 9th inst. The Conference was largely attended. Jathas of Peasants marched from various places to the Conference. Presiding over the Conference Mr. E. M. Sankaram Namboodiripad, the Socialist leader, laid stress on the organisational aspect of the question. He defined the various classes of peasants and declared that for various reasons it would be desirable to organise the rural proletariat in their own organisations and have them organised in Peasant Unions. Various measures to mobilise the peasantry into local unions and strengthen and co-ordinate them were also suggested. He hoped that in the course of the next twelve months atleast 25 such unions would have been organised each of them having atleast 25 militant class conscious peasants. Resolutions were then passed and the meeting dispersed.

SURCHARGE ORDERED.

With reference to the closure of Municipal Schools and the public library in Calicut on 1st April last as a mark of protest against the new constitution, the Government of Madras have passed the following order:—

"The Commissioner, Calicut Municipality is informed that the closure of municipal offices and institutions on 1st April, 1937, in accordance with the resolution of the Municipal Council dated 22-3-37 will be dealt with in audit in due course and that keeping the offices or institutions open on another day will not affect the liability to surcharge."

THOSE FATAL ORNAMENTS!

High Court Confirms Death Sentence On Two Accused

On Saturday, the Vacation Bench of the High Court heard the case in which Bhikha Laxman Mhar and Sudkya Ragho Mhar, two agriculturists, were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri.

The accused were convicted of having committed the murder of a fisherwoman named Laxmibai.

In the lower Court another man was also involved in this case and he was sentenced to transportation for life. The present two accused were sentenced to death, subject to confirmation of the High Court.

HER UNDOING.

The fisherwoman's desire to get payment for the fish she had sold to the first accused proved her undoing.

On August 2 last, the woman went to the accused's house to ask for the price. The latter noticed that she was wearing some ornaments, and this excited his lust for gold.

He conspired with the other two accused to kill her in order to rob her of her ornaments. The three men followed her and overtook her while she was crossing a stream. Dragging her out to a thickly wooded spot on the bank, the first accused cut her throat, the other two holding her all the time.

Their Lordships agreed with the lower court's findings and confirmed the capital punishment for both the accused.

Mr. Deshmukh For Assembly

NAGPUR, May 22.

Mr. G. V. Deshmukh, Barrister, has filed his nomination paper for the (Marathi) C. P. Non-Mahomedan Constituency, to the bye-election to the Central Legislative Assembly, caused by the resignation of Dr. N. B. Khare.

Mr. Deshmukh will be elected unopposed, there being no other contestant.—United Press.

A WORD OF ADVICE

Unfortunately, owing to no special law governing the import and sale of medicines in India, hundreds of unreliable preparations made by firms of no standing are being offered to the public with every conceivable claim, especially for Lost Vitality and Rejuvenation. It is daily becoming more and more difficult for laymen to make the correct choice and avoid the use of all such preparations which are liable to do more harm than good.

We, therefore, beg to inform the public that Okasa is the only Gland-Hormon Tonic used in all civilized countries of the world, proof and statistics for which can be given whenever required. Okasa enjoys world-wide reputation for its prompt and sure efficacy in the treatment of Lost Vitality, Neurasthenia, Nerve Weakness and Rundown Conditions of Health. Okasa has withstood the test of time and fulfilled all expectations of the public and the medical profession during a period of over ten years. Okasa is the only preparation which has obtained highest awards at all International Medical Exhibitions, viz: "Grand Prix" with Gold Medals, Paris, 1928; "Cross of Merit" with Gold Medals, Florence (Italy), 1929; "Diploma of Distinction" with Gold Medals, London, 1932.

Owing to the great success of this well-known preparation many attempts are being made in and outside India to imitate this product under various names. Since all the chemical processes employed in preparing Okasa are protected by International and German Federal States Patents, an imitation of this product is impossible. Do not, therefore, make experiments by using unreliable, cheap and unknown preparations offered to you in imitation of this world famous preparation. We request you to use Okasa just for two weeks. The results will be beyond expectations. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than ever before.

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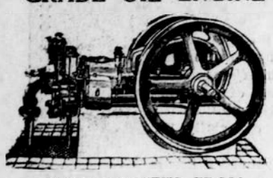

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Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

WHEN RAGHAVENDRA RAO ATTACKED MINORITY MINISTRY!

Patwardhan Asks Him To Follow Lead Of His Former Self

NAGPUR, May 22.

Mr. K. S. Patwardhan, Secretary, Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, has issued a lengthy rejoinder in reply to the letter of Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, the Chief Minister, refusing to accept the former's invitation to attend a meeting of the members of the C.P. and Bihar Legislative Assembly. He says that he agrees with Mr. Rao's view that the explanation given by His Excellency the Governor for not summoning the Legislature at once was "very courteous" but adds, that it was neither sound nor satisfactory, as had been publicly stated by Dr. N. B. Khare, the Congress Party Leader. The explanation given in the course of a letter, Mr. Patwardhan adds, cannot serve the same purpose which his attendance at the meeting would have achieved.

INFERIORITY COMPLEX.

Mr. Patwardhan proceeds: "We Congressmen are engaged in a fight for the freedom of our motherland and it cannot be given up in response to mere courtesy. We have not yet developed the "inferiority complex that Mr. Rao has developed perhaps by his "long associations" with the Government of the Central Provinces and by his familiarity with the technique of constitutional Government in practice, of which he makes a display in season and out of season.

"It is rather sad to recall to one's mind the days when Mr. Rao, unfamiliar with the long association with Government, had not developed this complex and thought, and spoke and acted otherwise. I hope Mr. Rao will pardon me for reminding him that on the 18th January 1924, he, as then the deputy Leader of the Swarajya Party, was faced with the same situation which confronts Dr. Khare to-day as the leader of the Congress Party. Then, as now the Congress (Swarajya) Party had declined to accept Ministerial offices. Then, as now His Excellency the Governor had installed the Ministers who did not command the confidence of the majority party in the Legislature. Then, the Congress Party was anxious to get rid of the unwanted ministers. If there is any difference between the two positions, it is in favour of the present Congress Party of which Dr Khare is the leader."

"RIGHT IN HIS DEMAND."

The Secretary continues: "The other difference is that in 1924 the Congress Party unconditionally refused to accept office. The Hon'ble Mr B P. Strandon made a special grievance of this attitude and stated that "if the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition had, when he was invited to take office, made it a condition that His Excellency should accept his policy in regard to transferred subjects, would say that he was perfectly right in his demand." As the world knows now Dr. Khare as the leader of the majority party, placed Congress policy and programme before His Excellency; but he refused to assure Dr Khare of its acceptance by him.

Mr. Patwardhan gives the extracts from the speeches of Mr. Raghavendra Rao in the C. P. Legislative Council in 1924, when he attacked the minority ministry.

LET HIM RESIGN.

The Secretary concludes: "If Mr. Rao is really anxious for Congress leaders to come in, the best course for him would be to forget his long association with the Government and by resigning at once the King's Government, leaving it to be carried on by those who have carried it on for over a century including the period when Mr. Rao has been in office."—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSJ 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s 16.86 m.),
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).

P.M.

7-45 Big Ben. Reginald Dixon, at the Organ of the Tower Ballroom, Backpool. 8-0 'Changing London.' A talk by the Right Hon. Herbert Morrison, M.P. 8-15 The Hotel Victoria Orchestra. Leader, A. Spiero; under the direction of Emilio Colombo. From the Hotel Victoria, London. La. Muchacha de Madrid (Porschmann) I Need you (Botterill). Selection, The Vagabond Knig (Frimi). Cuban Sarenade (Midgley). 8-30 'The BBC Presents the A.B.C.' —Letter 'F'. An alphabetical miscellany, devised by Alan Keith and produced by A. W. Hanson. 9-0 A Sonata Recital. Lilly Philips (Violoncello) and Anne Mukle (Pianoforte.) Sonata in one Movement (Jean Hure.) Sonata in C: (1) Adagio (2) Allegro (3) Adagio (4) Allegro (Handel.) 9-30 Variety. 9-40 The News and Announcements. Greenwich Time Signal at 10-0 p.m. 10-0 A Programme of the Melodies and Memories.' Revived Henry Hall's Music Makers. 10-20 'Round and About.' 10-30 Close down.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

A.M.

8-0 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. Pandit Laxmnarao Oghale. 8-15 A Recital of Sindhi Songs. 8-45 A Light Gat on Clarionet. 9-0 Songs from the Stage. 9-15 Hindustani Songs. 9-30 Close down.

P.M.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. An Orchestral Hour. 2-0 Close down. 6-0 The News in Marathi. 6-5 Classical Music. 6-20 Panchragini. The VUB Indian Orchestra. 6-30 Khayal. H. Khan Mastana. 6-45 Talk (Urdu): "Life of the Prophet." By Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad (Deccan). 7-0 A programme for the villager. 8-0 Light Music. H. Khan Mastana. 8-30 Commercial News and News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "I Return." By A. Banerji. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Musical Interlude. 10-0 A Variety Concert.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

A.M.

7-0 Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif. (Text and Translation). 7-15 Indian Music. Recorded. 7-35 AIR Orchestra. Dance Tunes. 7-40 Feroz Nizami. Naats and Ghazals. 8-10 Sarod. 8-15 Lali Bai. 8-40 1st News (Hindustani). 8-50 1st News (English). 9-0 Close down.

P.M.

6-30 AIR Orchestra. Aiman Kalyan. 6-40 Feroze Nizami. Classical and Light Music. 7-0 Sitar. 7-10 Lali Bai. 7-30 "For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-15 Talk (Hindustani): "Current Events." By Ghulam Rasul "Mehr." 8-30 Feroz Nizami. Light Music. 8-55 Lali Bai. 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "Forests of India." No. 3. The improvement of grazing and fi'rewood supply in the United Provinces. By E. A. Smythies. 10-0 I'd-I-Milad Programme. Chorus. "Allah Hu". AIR Orchestra. 10-10 Talk (Hindustani): "The Life and Sayings of the Prophet." By Khwaja Hasan Nizami. 10-25 Recitation by Hafeez Jallandhri 11-0 Time Signal. Close down.

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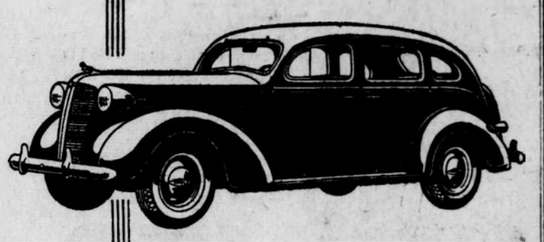

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U. P. Muslim League Disintegrating

LUCKNOW YOUTH DISILLUSIONED

LUCKNOW, May 17.

It seems that all is not well with the Muslim League Parliamentary Board which at least in the U. P. has arrogated all functions of the Provincial Muslim League to itself. Though Mr. Jinnah's presence here during the board's last meeting has temporarily checked the young Muslim's urge to join the Congress yet they being disillusioned with the League's policy and programme however have managed to pass the resolution of non-cooperation with the League unless it assures the Musalmans a rightful place in the future democratic constitution. Evidences are not wanting that with the departure of Mr. Jinnah the situation has changed and disintegration is following.

Syed Athar Mehdi of Jarwal, prominent member of the Board disillusioned by its policy and programme has resigned and joined the Congress. He in the course of his resignation letter dubs it as a reactionary body incapable by its very composition as it is predominated by the Nawabs and Taluqdars, who by their very temperament are unable to ascertain poor Muslims' difficulties and accuses its members with lack of patriotism.

Again if the Urdu newspapers here truly reflect the Muslims feeling they have received the Board's recent decision regarding the Muslims joining the Congress with reservation but all are sceptical about the Board's ability to carry the ambitious mass contact programme. While a section deplores Mr. Jinnah's lack of qualities of a mass leader specially his abhorrence to mix with the masses and inability of speaking Urdu another section vehemently attacks the Board's decision and characterises it as a retrograde and reactionary and warns the Muslim masses against the reactionary leadership.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

"Join Congress In Your Thousands"

FRONTIER M. L. A.'s APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

LAHORE (By Mail).

Mr. Abdul Qauyum, Bar.-at-Law, who has been elected from the Frontier Province to the Central Assembly on the Congress ticket, interviewed by the "Tribune" representative before his departure for Peshawar said:—

The clever handling of a most difficult situation by the Congress has completely smashed the contention that real power was being transferred to the people of India. The refusal of the Governors to give a very simple assurance of non-interference proves that the British Government never intended to part with the substance of power, even in the provinces.

This is a most crucial point in the constitutional history of India. Our success depends on our ability to present a united front to British Imperialism. Frantic efforts are being made to show that Muslims are quite satisfied with the Act and that they have no faith in Congress ideals. This is most obviously a lie and an attempt to divide the people of the country. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sounded the clarion call and has invited the Muslim masses to join the Indian National Congress. Some selfish and shortsighted leaders among Muslims have most unwisely decided to resist this move. Some have exhorted their co-religionists to demand a price before they join in this great battle for freedom. Muslims are as much the sons of the soil as any other class of Indians and it is their moral duty to work for the freedom of this great country, without demanding any price for it. The duty of Muslims is clear. As Muslims, they must work for the establishment of the principle of justice between man and man. If in a completely independent India justice is denied to them, tney should depend for protection on the strength of their arms and the justice of their cause. They should not any longer look to British Imperialism for the protection of their rights. Muslims should join the Congress in their thousands and let us for once present a united front to British Imperialism. Let us proclaim from the housetops that we will never submit to an Act which is being imposed upon us by the British Parliament—an Act which retains the substance of power in the hands of the agents of British Imperialism, while merely parting with the shadow. Let us announce with one voice that nothing short of a constitution drawn up by the elected representatives of India will be acceptable to the Indian people. We cannot tamely submit to dictation from abroad, while in the rest of the civilised world free nations have vindicated their right to set up Governments of their own choice.

SIND PREMIER FOR SHIKARPORE

KARACHI: May 22.

To-morrow being the Prophet's Day, when annually a large fair is held at Shikarpore, the authorities are very vigilant.

Three members of the local Shikarpore Panchayat left for Shikarpore to-day to study the situation at first hand, while Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Chief Minister, who has been in touch with Shikarpore by telephone, left for there to-night. —A. P.

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishak 15, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 13, 1305
Parsi: Adar 21, 1306
Hightide: 11-52; 23-24
Lowtide: 4-55; 17-41
Sunrise: 6h. 2m.
Sunset: 7h. 9m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Second Day of Prophet's anniversary celebrations, meeting at Sir C. J. Hall at 9 p.m.

Tuesday, May 25.

Purdah Ladies' meeting to celebrate Prophet's Anniversary, Sir C. J. Hall.

Domestic Occurrences

OTHAMNA CEREMONY

Mrs. Narbadabai, wife of Seth Gordhandas Tribhuwandas Mangaldas, died on Saturday night. Othamna ceremony to-day at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at his residence Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road.

PRABODH CHANDRA, son of Mr. B. N. Motivala, aged 13 years, died on 22nd May, 1937, at 11 p.m. (S.T..

FAIR AT PYDHONIE

The annual fair of the "Shri Mahakali's Temple at Pydhonie will be held to-day (Monday), and will continue for three days.

WELL-KNOWN CALCUTTA PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY

Dr. H. Mukerji, the well-known researcher in herbs and plants has arrived in Bombay, and is staying at 88, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill. He has specialised in herbal treatment in India.

RAMAYAN SAPTAHA

Pandit Parmeshwer Dutt Sharma will perform "Ramayan Saptaha" at the A. H. A. Charitable Dispensary Compound, Devshi Meghji Building, Chandaverker Road, Matunga, G.I.P., from today (Monday) between 8 to 12 p.m. daily at night, wnen Swami Premanand Saraswatiji wi" preside and Dr. R. R. Thakar will speak on the Ramayan.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Chowpatty Sands to protest against the ban on, arrests of and lathi charge on Andhra Socialist and the Summer School and Training Camp. Mr. R. A. Khedgikar will preside. Among the speakers will be Messrs Sohrab Batliwala, F. M. Pinto and S. B. Mahadeshwar.

RELIEF FOR VAMBORI 'XIANS

The Assistant Secretary, writes:

Mr. B. A. Patekar, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Vambori Town Christian Association Village Uplift Organisation, who is on a short visit to Bombay will be glad and thankful to receive donation, subscription or articles required for daily use for the free distribution to the poor at Vambori and the same may be sent to the address of Dr. A. V. Makasare, D.D.Sc., President, Amber Tips Building, Clare Road, Byculla or to the Assistant Secretary's Office at B.I.T. Block No. 6|3, St. Mary Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

It will be much appreciated if sympathisers will provide with 2 dozen white shirts and caps for poor boys and dhoties and saries for poor men and women.

REGISTERING RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

(From A Correspondent)

The Secretaries of the B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union have submitted necessary papers to the Registrar, Trade Union, Bombay for favour of registration of the Union.

TRIBUTE TO D. B. NERURKAR

(From A Correspondent.)

Dr. J. S. Nerurkar—now Dewan Bahadur, during his term of thirty-five years' work for the Municipal Corporation, has always pursued the policy of conciliation and cooperation, with his staff and the public at large.

He has inculcated the cult of Hygiene, and the technique of sanitary science into the minds of thousands of his students and the public appreciably and admirably.

The public will remember and appreciate his beneficent endeavours towards minimising the various pests of infection in the City.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"O. H. M. S." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"It's Great To be in College" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Pujarin" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
CAPITOL—"Crack-Up" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Stolen Holiday" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Good Earth" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Vigilantes are Coming" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Journey's End" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Romeo and Juliet" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Dinner At Kasre Huseini

To meet Nawab Yar Jung Bahadur and Dr. Kamal Pasha Thail, the presidents of the Prophet's Birthday Celebrations, the Anjuman-e-Tablighul Islam gave a dinner at Kasro Huseini, Bhendi Bazaar, on Sunday evening.

Prophet Day At C. J. Hall

NAWAB YAR JUNG BAHADUR TO ADDRESS

The Hon. Secretary of the Celebration Committee, writes:—

In the 2nd day celebration of the Prophet Mohamed's birthday, to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.), at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the presidentship of Dr. Kamal Pasha Thail, of Cochin, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur, of Hyderabad (Deccan), has also kindly consented to speak again, on the occasion.

COMMUNAL CLASH IN SIND VILLAGE

One Killed And Three Injured: Hartal For Two Days

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 23.

Mr. Mirchandani, District Magistrate, Sukkur, camping at Shikarpur has issued a press note, which says that on May 21 morning the caretaker of a Masjid near Dadwahi reported that he found some pages like those of the Quran wrapped in cloth with a note in Sindhi language. The Quran kept inside the Masjid was fount intact and safe.

This resulted Hindu Muslim disturbances. One Hindu was killed and three Hindus injured.

POLICE BAN.

Mr. Gokuldas, D. S. Police enforced sec 42 of Police Act for one month prohibiting the delivery of harangues likely to inflame religious animosity or hostility between different classes or incite to commission of offence or disturbance of public peace and also prohibiting the carrying of iron-bound cudgels axes and other weapons.

SUSPECT ARRESTED.

The market has been observing hartal yesterday and to-day. Representatives of the local Shikarpur Panchayat who proceeded there to study the situation first hand are expected to return in a day or two, when they will possibly move the authorities for continuance and acceleration of police precautions, if need be.

In connection with the daring robbery involving loss of Rs. 15,000 reported yesterday from Rohri, the police arrested one person at Shikarpur yesterday after searching his residence, and seized two swords and one hatchet.

SHIKARPUR DEATH-ROLL

Premier's Attempt At Conciliation

KARACHI, May 23.

The deathroll at Shikarpur now totals five, all Hindus.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Premier of Sind, has arrived there. He is organising a conciliatory board, and supervising preventive measures.

Sixteen Muslims and lve Hindus have been taken into custody. Shops have put up their shutters. —A.P.

Desperadoes Run Amok

Start Reign Of Terror In Thirst For Revenge: Panic In Villages

LAHORE, May 23.

Panicstriken villagers spent sleepless hours near Kasur, in Lahore District on Saturday night, when a gang of desperadoes ran amok, started a reign of terror aimed at exacting vengeance at their enemies.

So far the gang have shot dead two and seriously wounded two others, and are still at large, hotly pursued be a large force of Police.

The trouble is traced to two factions in the village, Valthoa, which have long been at loggerheads

One faction is alleged to have laid information with the Police as a result of which the house of the rival leaders was searched. Enraged at this the leader collecting round him a dozen desperadoes, who, armed with guns, pistols and other lethal weapons, went in search of their enemies.

First they raided the house of the rival faction and fired ten shots, but no casualties were caused as all inside had taken cover. The Police rushed to the village and the raiders fled.

Next they appeared in another village near Bhikiwind and raided the house of certain other enemies. Here they killed two and seriously wounded two others, then made off elsewhere in search of fresh victims. The Police are in hot pursuit, but so far the gang is still at large.—A.P.

PATHE
3-30
6-30
&
10
P.M.

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Bright Prospects For City Armed Police

WHITE SPIDERS "A" BEATEN IN JEPSEN CUP HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

In the second round of the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament played on the Christ Church grounds on Saturday, the City Armed Police met and defeated the White Spiders 'A' by three goals to nil in a closely contested game played at a fast pace. The score is no true indication of the game, and to those present nothing was more disappointing than to see the Spiders, of whom great things were expected, collapse in the last fifteen minutes after putting up an excellent show throughout.

From the initial bully a tough contest ensued, and when the teams had settled down, the Spiders took complete command of the game and for a time forced the Police to play on the defence. During this time it seemed that a score, or perhaps the issue was in sight at any moment, but here it was that "Great Scott" the Police custodian came to the rescue and definitely won the game for his side. Time and again his keen eye, and wonderful sense of judgment stood him in good stead, particularly when dealing with the attack of an eel in Gardiner the Spiders right-inner, whose repeated attacks, after worming through a host of defenders, was foiled by Scott the brilliant Police custodian. Among others, who were outstanding in the Police line, Roane, Lazarus and Shanker, while Jameson, who kept a "Police Eye" on Gardiner, had his work cut out. For the loosers Gardiner, the Spiders' right-inner, was the outstanding player on the field, and it was a treat to watch his speed and stickwork as he wormed through solo. Lissenburgh combined well with Gardiner, while Spiders' Pereira, the left-winger, worked hard for his side but poor finish saw him throw away a few opportunities which were entrusted to him. Robertson and Lee in the defence were responsible for keeping the Police out for the greater part of the game but they weakened towards the end, permitting the Police to register their account three times in quick succession.

The Police have now establish ed a definite claim for the trophy, and I cannot see any other team left in the tournament to shatter their hopes.

THE GAME

From the initial bully a fast pace was set up and maintained throughout the first half. Two minutes from the start Gardiner got through and looked a scorer all over, when Scott came out and stopped him on top of the circle. A few minutes later again the same player broke in to find unkind Scott rob him. The White Spiders were now definitely on top and the Police were adopting defensive measures. Midway through the half Gardiner wormed through and tested Scott who saved at the expense of an unconverted short corner, off this the Police took possession, and a nice movement sees the quintette enter the Spiders area and Roane the right-inner sent in a sitter, which Netcher the Spiders' custodian, luckily saved. Lee now sent his forwards off, and Gardiner from midfield worked in solo, displaying pretty stickwork which enabled him to hoodwink Jameson and beat Scott with a crisp shot. The goal was disallowed, the Umpire having sounded the halt on account of an infringement in favour of Gardiner to award him a short corner instead. Thus ignorance of the advantage rule deprived the Spiders of the lead they took, which, if allowed, would have had a different bearing on the game.

Towards the end of the half, the game swung round in favour of the Police, and the interval followed with a blank score board

LAZARUS SCORES

Resuming play the Police took possession and a nice movement was broken up by Lee, the Spiders' left-back, Gardiner and Lissenburgh then made a combined move down the Police line and just when it seemed that Gardiner would open the score, Scott deprived him and cleared the danger. Off this clearance the Police forwards got going and beating Lee, Roane placed the ball to Lazarus, who beat Netcher at close range. Determined to get on terms the Spiders' attackers worked harder than ever and earned a short corner, which Spilling drove in with terrific force but Great Scott—What a save.

The pace was now distinctly telling on the Spiders, particularly in the line of defence, and although Pereira for the last time sent in a stinger, which did not materialise, the Police were all over the Spiders, and Lazarus added the second point off Shanker. And immediately after Shanker put the issue beyond doubt by netting the third goal, thus the Police retired worthy winners by three goals to nil.

THE RESULT
CITY ARMED POLICE 3 goals
WHITE SPIDERS 'A' Nil

THE TEAMS:
ARMED POLICE: Scott; Baboo and Jameson; Hamid II, Kader and Mahmud; Hamid I, Roane, Lazarus, Shanker and Abbas.
WHITE SPIDERS 'A': Netcher; Robertson and Lee; Nuttal, Spilling and Rodricks; Sealy, Gardiner, Lissenburg, and Pereira.

TO-DAY'S GAME
At 5-30 p.m. CHRIST CHURCH OLD BOYS 'A' v. CLARE HOCKEY CLUB.

KALPI HARIJAN SEVA SANGH

KALPI, May 20.

To help the sufferers of the very serious outbreak of fire in village Itaura in the district of Jalaun, the Harijan Sewak Sangh under the patronage of Shri Hindi Vidyarthi Sampradaya, Kalpi, has organised a relief fund and has already sent some grain, clothes, etc., to them. The Sangh has further approached the Chief Minister, the Revenue Minister, the Collector, the Chairman of the District Board for help in this connection. An appeal has also been issued to the public to raise adequate funds to meet their immediate needs and good response is expected. All subscriptions towards this fund may be sent to the Hony. Secretary, Harijan Sewak Sangh, Kalpi.

B. P. S. A.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, writes:

The Council of our Association has conveyed to his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Lathi their grateful appreciation of the bold measure of special reform in declaring open for all the Harijans the Annakshetra Temple in the Lathi State.

The Council trusts that the brilliant example of the Lathi State will be soon followed by the Indian States in Western India.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 24, 1937

CONGRESS PARTY AT WORK

Gandhiji's clear reply to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari that "no member of the Congress Party in Madras Legislature has sought permission to accept office" explodes the canard circulated by some Madras Ministerialists that a large number of the members of the Party in the Madras Legislature sought Gandhiji's aid for that purpose "on the basis of Lord Zetland's statement". Gandhiji's formula for acceptance of office adopted by the Working Committee admits of no compromise and there can be no settlement between Congress and Government unless the latter accept that formula 'in toto'. With regard to the crucial point therein that in the event of a conflict the Governor should rather dismiss his Ministers than expect them to resign, it is significant that a tried friend of Government like Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari says the following in favour of the Congress: "The distinction drawn by the Congress between resignation and dismissal was probably based on the general principle enunciated by Lord Zetland in his second speech in Parliament in which he stated, that responsibility for the day to day administration was vested in the Ministers. If there was provision only for dismissal of Ministers, Governors would limit the occasions of interference to differences of opinion on vital matters of policy".

Immediate Task

Whenever the Governors realise the need for coming to terms with the Congress they cannot long evade their duty to convene the legislatures. Meanwhile, the public will be happy to note the Congress legislators are not merely waiting upon events. They have already met in conference in some provinces and are about to do so shortly in others to chalk out their programmes of work to be done even in the absence of the meetings of the legislatures. The U. P. Congress Party has given a good lead in this matter by appointing several committees and sub-committees to investigate into the actual conditions of the people, with regard to agrarian, educational and other problems. We trust the committees will no be of a conventional character to keep up a mere appearance of work but will get into vital touch with the people, gather uncontestable facts and figures and formulate their varied grievances and urgent minimum demands. In this task they will, we trust, obtain considerable help from local bodies, especially because one of the most important tasks of the Congress Party is to make Local Self-Government a reality. If the local bodies fail in this matter, it will bring home to the Congress the need for extending its influence in every one of them, from the District Board to the Village Panchayat. When that has been achieved Congress will be irresistible.

Constructive Programme

The most important of the Committee appointed by the U. P. Congress Party is the Agrarian Committee, which consists of 25 members, most of whom are known to have studied first-hand the actual life in the villages. It is already actively engaged in tackling the various problems regarding the tenancy laws, rural indebtedness, arrears of rent, present law of ejectment and similar other questions and it is hoped that by the time the legislature meets, the Congress Party will be in a position to introduce bills and move resolutions for carrying out its programme. The Bombay Congress Party, which is expected to meet in a few days, will, we trust, undertake work on the lines followed by the U. P. Party, with such alterations as the special conditions of our Presidency demand. We would suggest that special attention should be given to plans of ameliorating the condition of the Harijans, looking after the educational and economic needs of Muslims and Backward classes, progressive prohibition of liquor and intoxicating drugs and the promotion of village industries. In both these spheres the Congress Party in every province will naturally get every possible advice from Gandhiji and his co-workers of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, the Village Industries Association and the Gandhi Seva Sangh. It is a pity that the old Prohibition League, a non-Congress body, is not at all functioning now and only few Congress Committees are at present giving any attention to Prohibition. It is time Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who was one of the best workers of the League made an attempt to revive it. The old Constructive Programme of the Congress is its very life-breath. It must not be neglected in the pursuit of what appear to be more exhilarating activities. Moreover, it is a programme that can be, and needs to be, followed by all, at all times, and under all conditions, by legislators and non-legislators, when the legislatures are in session or not, and whether Congress accepts office or not.

A New Turn

The Spanish war has suddenly taken a new turn. Very significant developments have taken place during the last two or three days. On the one hand the British Government with the consent of France and Belgium, have started a tentative "inquiry" as to the possibility of a truce which is ostensibly intended to enable foreign volunteers on both sides to be withdrawn. The point to be borne in mind is that Britain—as has happened at least once already—becomes conscious of the value of a truce only when the Republicans secure the upper hand. That they are likely to secure the upper hand, if they have not already done so, may be inferred also from two other facts. First, Germany has replied "sympathetically" to the British inquiry, second, according to a Rome telegram(there is extreme discontent among the relatives of Italian "volunteers" and there is even a rumour that Signor Mussolini has already more or less decided to call them back. All this tends to suggest that Franco's friends and sympathisers have come to the conclusion that the game is up. A complication is, however, reported to have arisen in the shape of an article by Signor Gayda alleging that non-intervention has broken down and that France and Russia are responsible for it. It may mean two things: Italy wants to make a final and desperate effort to help Franco or she is trying to cover her retreat, to make the withdrawal of her troops appear graceful. One would like to think that the latter is the case. The next move will clear the position. In the meantime the sentence of death passed by the Basque courts on two German aviators has caused an international flutter. The Basques, we have no doubt, will commute the sentence. But they have done well to remind these international humanitarians of their silence at inhuman bombardments were carried out by the Germans. The fact is that these brave humanitarians are inspired by fear of the Nazis.

An Instructive Statement

Mr. Ganpat Rai, Honorary Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, has issued a statement indignantly opposing the Congress Secretary's appeal for the observance of May 28 as the Frontier Day. That statement is an instructive study in the psychology of communalism. Passion and blind prejudice have led to a demoralization under which Mr. Ganpat Rai actually calls upon "Nationalist-minded Hindus" to hold, if necessary, counter-demonstrations in favour of the Government policy on the Frontier! Indeed, he goes further. "Mr. Ganpat Rai," says the A.P. "also appeals to Government to stop all such demonstrative processions by Muslims with the help of "Communist" Congressmen so that these demonstrations may not provoke Hindus to counter-demonstrations and disturb the peace of the country at this critical juncture." Could anything be more mischievous or malicious than this? Mr. Ganpat Rai's appeal willl fall flat, we know. But it constitutes a tribute to the Congress. And agreeing as it does with the Muslim communalist's condemnation of the Congress, it also constitutes a full justification of the Congress position that Communalism, both Hindu and Muslim, is, ultimately, the ally of British Imperialism.

FAMINE RELIEF IN DOHAD

Stray Impressions

(BY A CASUAL VISITOR.)

Of the various tracts that go to make up the Bombay Presidency there is scarcely any portion which is so liable to famine as the Dohad-Jhalod region of the erstwhile Panch Mahals district. It gets poor advantage out of both the south-west and the south-east monsoons, and like the faminee zone of the Deccan suffers from famine or scarcity almost every third year. The last six years have been particularly bad for the Jhalod Mahal, and it is in that part of the region that famine conditions are most acute this year. The term famine is used deliberately, because no other term can be applied to the state of distress that prevails in the area as a consequence of the failure of the monsoon of 1936. To use any other term will be not only a misuse of language, but an evasion of the responsibilities that are imposed on Government under the law. From the outset, Government were loath to assume full responsibility for the relief of the distress that was bound to intensify with the passage of time and that could have been anticipated by a sympathetic and intelligent administration in live touch with the condition of the people committed to its care. Had this situation been boldly faced from the outset relief measures could have been organized more efficiently. To-day at some of the relief works that have been opened by Government Bhils have to trudge upto ten miles daily from their homes to the places of work in the absence of any arrangements for residential camps and kitchens. It is only some people hailing from still more distant villages that put up apologies for huts at the relief centres to save themselves, their women and children from the hardship of long walks daily. But neither these huts nor the temporary shelters for the mild-day rest are at all satisfactory, and the hot winds that blow all day make conditions of work as difficult as one can imagine. It is not surprising, therefore, that the cheap grain shop at the centre where some shelter is available is crowded all day not only by customers but even by those who wish to get respite for a few minutes from the scorching rays of the sun.

Non-Official Effort.

These cheap grain shops have really been a god-send. There is one that is financed out of the Mayor's Relief Fund, some that have recently been opened with the aid of a grant from the Sheriff's Famine Relief Fund but the brunt of the burden hitherto has been borne by the Bhil Seva Mandal which runs no less than 13 shops where the daily sales amount to 650 maunds. The quantity of grain sold so far is 1,25,000 maunds involving a loss of Rs. 17,000, the bulk of which has been defrayed by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee. The other forms in which relief has been provided through the Agency of the Bhil Seva Mandal are the supply of clothing worth about Rs. 10,000 to some 12,000 persons during the winter and the free supply of salt along with the grain at a total cost of Rs. 1,400.

There is one aspect of the organization of famine relief that engaged the attention of the Bhil Seva Mandal soon after famine conditions established themselves in the tract. There was great scarcity of water for drinking purposes, and while the authorites were looking on and drawing up plans the Bhil Seva Mandal arranged for as many as 750 wells either to be constructed or repaired. These are mostly Kutcha wells constructed or repaired out of an aggregate outlay of Rs. 4,000 only. But they have helped considerably to alleviate distress by providing drinking water for human beings and for cattle where it was scarce. Some of the wells were availed of—and still are—

(Continued on page 8, column 3.)

Our London Letter

(From Our Own Correspondent)

The Imperial Conference

LONDON, May 15
(By Air Mail).

The Coronation pageant has come and gone. For over 24 hours since the dawn of Wednesday last patriotic Britishers had their fling of jollification. They were joined in the celebration by those loyal Indians who had come to London in spite of the decision of the Indian National Congress not to observe the ceremony since India was not an independent nation. However, those who gathered together at different banquets cheered the royal couple, as they cheered them when they passed in procession through the chosen streets of London. They spoke grandiloquently of the 'unity' and 'liberty' of the nation and the survival of democracy in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Imperial Conference

Now that all the shouting and tumult is dying down, the statesmen of the Empire have met as one happy family at St. James's Palace, headquarters of the Indian Round Table Conference, which proved a failure in 1930, instead of in the traditional Locarno Room at the Foreign Office. Unlike other representatives at the Imperial Conference India is not represented by her chosen and trusted spokesmen but by the Marquis of Zetland who has been appointed by the King as his Minister for India and the Gaekwar, whose subjects are being treated as foreigners by the British Foreign Office when they produce their British Indian passport before entering this country. When His Highness talked of "our Empire" in St. James's Palace yesterday, some of his subjects in Paris were being inconvenienced by the French police who stated, I am told reliably, that they had instructions from the British Foreign Office to treat those Indians who were subjects of Indian Princes as foreigners, neeessitating a 'visa' on their passport instead of a formal endorsement as in the case of British Indian passports. Two days ago, a friend came from Monte Carlo. He is a subject of an Indian prince from the Bombay Presidency. In the midst of Coronation felicitations, he is depressed since he was subjected to considerable hardship at different frontiers because of the Foreign Office flat in view of the inauguration of an All-India Federation at some distant date.

The conference began discussions which are expected to last more than a month and will deal principally with armaments and foreign affairs. All the speakers talked of unity within the Empire and peace in the face of war. They believed, said Mr. Baldwin, in agreement as the mainspring and in democratic institution as the method of Government. They had set their trust in these things, because they thought they were the best means that mankind had of preserving those things to which they attached supreme value—liberty and individual freedom of thought, of speech and of conscience. Mr. Baldwin had, no doubt, forgotten about the millions of India and Africa who do not enjoy this freedom. Mr. Baldwin also referred to the arms programme, remarking unctuously: "We shoulder that burden for the security of this island, which is still the heart of the Empire, but also that we may be equipped to fulfil our responsibilities of guarding the Empire overseas, and as a loyal member of the League of Nations.

Its Main Purpose

The Agenda of the Conference will cover (1) Foreign affairs and defence, (2) Constitutional questions, and (3) Trade, shipping and air communications. While there is no doubt that the British Government has planned this Conference, the first full State Conference since 1930, to serve the purpose of its strategic plans and to secure enlarged re-armament programme from the Dominions, there is already indication that the Dominions will not see eye to eye with the National Government of Great Britain on vital issues of foreign ruling. The central interest turns naturally on the role of the Canadian delegation, headed by Mr. McKenzie King, who has been developing close co-operation with President Roosevelt. Roosevelt's moves for an Anglo-American trade agreement and a world economic conference, which have been continuously snubbed by the British Government, will now be voiced by the Canadian delegation. The Canadian Press has given great prominence to this issue. At the same time, the South African delegation will be critical of the possible hints in the British Government's policy that it may be prepared to hand over Colonies to Nazi Germany. New Zealand is represented by a Labour Government which has already taken a stand against the National Government at Geneva on the rights of Abyssinia. The New Zealand delegation, which bases its policy on collective security, is expected to express sharp criticism of the British Government's foreign policy.

Thus this happy family of the Empire is meeting in London as it met in 1911 following the Coronation of the late King George. Pages of history are a convincing proof that the 1911 Imperial Conference prepared the war of 1914. It was in the secret sessions of that Conference that Grey and Haldane drew the Dominion Ministers into the diplomatic and strategic plans for the coming war on Germany. On the eve of the present Conference there have been significant utterances and writings in the British Press. The old publicist of Empire for over a decade, writing in the "Times" says: "The vital question is: What contribution will the members of the Conference make to the scope of this defence?" He declares that the main purpose of the Conference must be to prepare for "the day of Armageddon in the last great fight of all." Similarly, Mr. Winston Churchill emphasises: "It is upon the question of defence that the whole significance of this Conference turns."

Of course, before the inauguration under which Mr. Ganpat Rai actually calls upon "Nationalist-minded Hindus" to hold, if necessary, counter-demonstrations in favour of the Government policy on the Frontier! Indeed, he goes further. "Mr. Ganpat Rai," says the A.P. "also appeals to Government to stop all such demonstrative processions by Muslims with the help of "Communist" Congressmen so that these demonstrations may not provoke Hindus to counter-demonstrations and disturb the peace of the country at this critical juncture." Could anything be more mischievous or malicious than this? Mr. Ganpat Rai's appeal willl fall flat, we know. But it constitutes a tribute to the Congress. And agreeing as it does with the Muslim communalist's condemnation of the Congress, it also constitutes a full justification of the Congress position that Communalism, both Hindu and Muslim, is, ultimately, the ally of British Imperialism.

(Continued on page 9 Col 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

COMRADES STILL

The magnificent reception given to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Burma by Burmans and Indians alike testify to the good relations that exist between the two peoples despite sinister attempts to part them in every way. Apart from the many cultural contacts between them, their common economic needs, particularly the need to be free from the commonmenace of imperialist domination should induce them to work together for a common goal. This was the point that the Congress President rightly stressed wherever he went in Burma and naturally it impressed the people most. Another important point he stressed and which thoroughly reassured the Burman was that Indians in Burma should merge their interests in those of the country. In doing so the Indians will be doing a service to themselves and to the country of their adoption.

KOTTAPALAM LATHI CHARGE

The violent dispersal of the students of the Summer School of Politics and Economics at Kottapatam in Andhra, resulting in serious injuries to many, will create the greatest resentment not only in the South but also throughout India. The ban imposed by the Madras Government on the school is indefensible and it is difficult to gulp down the official excuse that the school is a danger to public peace, without positive proof thereof. However that may be, the action of the police in making a wanton lathi charge on the most peaceful satyagrahis cannot be too strongly condemned. It was perfectly possible for the police to arrest those who defied the order without resorting to an exhibition of their might. Evidently the much-boosted new era has not created any illusions for the preservers of law and order in Madras, who seem to be determined to continue the good old traditions. But what has the 'interim' Minister-in-charge of the department to say to this? Public opinion will naturally hold him and his colleagues primarily responsible for this discreditable episode. Will the Madras Cabinet have at least the decency to order an impartial inquiry into the whole affair?

GROSS INJUSTICE

One is not much surprised to learn that the Government of Bombay have turned down Mr. K. N. Joglekar's representation for the removal of the restrictions imposed upon him about fifteen months ago. It is one more case to show that, though a new Constitution has come into force, it carries with it the spirit of the old. There was no justification for the restrictions even at the time they were imposed. Their continuance now aggravates their injustice and seems designed more to humiliate and demoralise Labour leaders like him than to satisfy the ends of justice. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who is himself a Labour leader, ought to have realised their gross injustice. Yet by acquiescing in them he has made himself jointly responsible for the injustice to the cause of Labour. Not only workers but all who prize liberty must condemn the action of the Government in this matter.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The statement issued by the Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee with regard to the forthcoming local municipal elections needs to be carefully considered by the rentpayers in the City. As the Committee has already decided to contest the elections, Congressmen in the City should bestir themselves from even now so as to secure a decisive majority for Congress. That should be possible now as the ten rupee franchise has been lowered to one of five rupees. Persons who have attained the age of 21 years on 30th September 1936 and have occupied on the 1st of April 1937 as owner or part-owner, or tenant, or subtenant in any of the seven Wards of the City, a building or part of a building separately occupied of which the monthly rental was not less than Rs. 5 are eligible to be included in the voters' lists. But as the Congress Committee states that the names of the fresh voters should be submitted through Municipal Enumerators before the 31st instant, all those who are eligible for inclusion in the extended Electoral Roll should make haste to get themselves enrolled; and if the Enumerators fail to visit their quarters, they should promptly bring it to the notice of the nearest District Congress Committee.

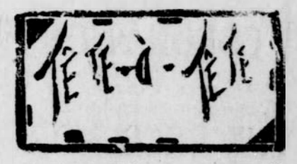
Wanted Play Streets

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the correspondence published in "Bombay Samachar" of 18th May 1937, by Mr. Surti and others, regarding the necessity of providing an open playground in "C" Ward and for that purpose they have selected a municipal plot between Chimnabutcher Street and Mutton Street There is no doubt that there is a great need of recreation-grounds in various parts in many wards of the city but due to the ill-conceived town-planning arrangements so far existing in spite of the existence of the late Improvement Trust, there are hardly any spaces available which can be utilised as real recreation-grounds.

In other parts of the world, especially in Europe, when such a contingency arises some streets are turned into "Play-Streets" which are nicely decorated with trees and plants on two sides and are reserved for children to play in at certain hours of the day when vehicular traffic is completely prohibited. To solve this very problem in our great city I twice tabled a motion in our City Corporation of which I have the honour to be a member representing "C" Ward to reserve certain streets during certain hours of the day. But many of my colleagues who have neither seen nor heard of such Play Streets in their life time, laughed out the proposal as impracticable. But I am not dejected at this. I sincerely believe that Play Street is perhaps the only solution of the problem of recreation grounds in highly congested cities like Bombay and therefore I shall again endeavour to persuade my colleagues in the Corporation to at least give this measure a trial in certain localities of the city. All that I want is the backing of the general public who agree with my views. I shall welcome the views of those interested in the subject and the press of Bombay will be rendering a valuable service to the city by publishing correspondence on this subject and writing articles to cultivate public opinion in this matter.—Yours, etc.,

GORDHANDAS G. MORARJI.



The India Office, we are told, once again emphatically denied the ban on women at the Brighton reception to Indian troops on Sunday.

So it is duly confirmed.

* * *

Mr. Ganpat Rai calls upon Hindus on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha to oppose the Frontier Day, support the Government's Frontier policy and, if necessary, hold counter-demonstrations to processions, etc. "by Muslims with the help of Communist Congressmen."

The Muslim League, which, incidentally has not been too interested in the subject should wake up and denounce Mr. Ganpat Rai's move as a clear proof of the Hindu communalism of—the Congress.

Meanwhile Congress welcomes such frequent outbursts from both parties as a recognition of its position.

* * *

Speaking at a meeting on Friday night Mr. Jinnah declared that the time had come when the Muslims must stand on their own legs.

What a supremely and uniquely wonderful discovery!

The Junior Colleague, however, interprets it as meaning that the time, according to Mr. Jinnah, has come for him to stand not only on the legs but also on the shoulders and heads of Muslims.

* * *

Mr. Jinnah is also reported to have declared that the reason why the Muslim League declined to form the interim Ministry in Bombay was to prove that they were not job-hunters.

And Sir Ali Mahomed Khan, the Party leader, declares that it was because the Ministry could not have survived.

PUZZLE:—Who is right?

But don't try to solve it unless you have the brains of a Muslim Leaguer.

* * *

Maulana Shaukat Ali "exhorted the Muslims to strengthen the League which championed their cause."

Long live the Khilafatist champion. Amen.

By the way, we wonder if the Maulana Sahib does know what the creed of his Khilafat Committee is.

* * *

The Maulana also asserted, we understand, that the late Dr. Ansari and Mr. Sherwani had left the Civil Disobedience Movement "in disappointment and for good."

Much can be forgiven the Maulana. To him history means a sort of Thought-by-Wish-out-of-subjective Hystery (if we may coin that word).

* * *

The Maulana, dealing with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that the Pandit could not realise what was a part of human organisation in all followers of Islam whether in India or outside.

We declare on our own authority that Mr. Jinnah did not smirk self-consciously but did quiver with a suppressed desire to let himself go and cheer the Maulana excitedly. He didn't and dear old Shaukat Ali was allowed to wave and sway peacefully under his own stimulus.

* * * *

But the Big Brother's Biggest Joke (we quote from the authoritative summary of his speech) was:

"During the great non-co-operation movement it was the Muslims who led the country.....", *followed almost in the next breath by:*

"Poor Mr. Jinnah who had been a true nationalist all his life and did his best to serve the country at large .... Jinnah will always stand unshaken for the service of his people."

and then:—

"We, Muslims would give the correct lead as we did give at the time of the non-co-operation movement ....."

* * *

Customer: "A mouse trap quick! I want to catch a bus!"

Shop Assistant: "I don't think we've got one big enough for that!"

Prospects Of Truce Shaken In Spain

Gayda's Allegations Against France & Russia

ROME, May 22.

Prospects of a truce in Spain are shaken by an article by Signor Gayda in the "Giornale D'Italia" alleging that non-intervention has broken down and that France and Russia are responsible.

Quoting evidently from official sources Signor Gayda cites dates as recently as the end of April and the beginning of May on which he alleges that ships and other means of transport conveyed to Spain camouflaged freights, for example, 31 tons of munitions labelled condensed milk and several tons of explosives and chemicals dubbed bicarbonate.

He asserts that the Danish Control officer threatened to resign because he was ignored when he protested against the freedom allowed to fishing craft on the Spanish coast which Signor Gayda declares are occupied in illicit activities.—Reuter.

GERMAN REPLY TO BR. TRUCE MOVE

LONDON, May 22.

The German Government is understood to have made a sympathetic reply to the British Government's inquiry regarding a possible truce in Spain. The Italian reply is not expected pending Count Ciano's return from Budapest.

FRANCO THREATENS REPRISALS

ST JEANDELUZ.—Should the two German airmen be executed, reprisals will be taken against all prisoners in the rebels' hands. This warning was broadcast from Salamanca from General Franco with an order that it be retransmitted to all Junta stations.

BASQUES WILLING BUT ....!

BILBAO.—Sgr. Aguirre, replying to M. Delbos intimated that the Basques were "propitious" to the postponement of the execution of the German airmen but at the same time, petitions from the French and other democracies to make a practical effort to enforce a more equable working of Non-Intervention which, it is claimed, seems to be unable to prevent the passage of German and Italian 'planes to the Rebels. —Reuter's Special.

BASQUE CHILDREN FOR BRITAIN

LONDON, May 23.

Preparations are completed for the reception of 4,000 Basque children disembarking in the morning.

A great township of tents has been erected at Stoneham near Southampton consisting of bell-tents, Marquees, a largest converted temporary canvas chapel where the tragic children and 40 priests attend devotions. Toys, chocolates, fruits and clothing are among the gifts showered by officials from the countryside.

The children are expected to stay three weeks whereafter they will go to large towns where they will be cared for, amongst others by Roman Catholics and Salvationists.—Reuter.

MACHINE GUN FIRE FOR PASSENGERS

BILBAO: May 22.

Insurgents completed the day's offensive with strong attacks on Basque mounted positions south of Amorebieta road with the aid of aviation.

Insurgents forced Basques to make slight withdrawal A party of militiamen crept into Amorebieta during the night and hauled down the Monarchist flag from the church tower.

A solitary Insurgent 'plane pursued a train carrying 140 men and women travelling from Bilbao to Miravalles.

The driver proceeded to Areta the nearest shelter where the 'plane machine-gunned the passengers as they dived for shelter. Many are reported to have been wounded.—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF CHILDREN REFUGEES

Four Thousand Arrive At Southampton

LONDON, May 23.

Four thousand Basque children arrived at Southampton in the morning. They crowded to the ship's rails and waved grubby handerchiefs to their new English friends, who were waiting on the quayside. Many who were able to speak a few words of English shouted to the crowd on the Quay asking for oranges and sweets and enquiring, when they would be allowed to land.

PLIGHT OF REFUGEES

The children were thin and pale and mostly hatless except a few who were wearing Basque beret. Their clothes were tattered and dirty but of vivid colours, crimson predominating. Some were clutching paper parcels containing their little treasures and others sacks and carpetbags. The children will undergo through medical examination before disembarkation.

It is expected, it will take at least two days to get them all off the boat and established in camp. Meanwhile they are busy writing home using odd scraps of paper or tops of cardboard boxes.—Reuter.

LEATHER EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES

Deputation To Wait On 'Interim' Ministry

The Publicity Department of the Workers' Defence League in the course of a statement says:

"Nearly 2,000 leather workers in the city's small leather factories have been daily suffering untold hardships at the hands of their employers.

So wretched is the condition of these workers that the minimum meagre amenities provided by the Indian Factories Act would be a veritable boon to them. The Bombay Leather Workers' Union therefore, has taken a lead in demanding the application of the Factory Act at the total of about 200 local leather factories employing an aggregate number of about 2,000 leather workers.

Before this Union was formed, these workers were working for more than 14 hours a day.

A deputation will approach the Interim Ministry of the local Government to discuss the necessity of extending the provision of the Factory Act to the city's leather industry.

Civic Stud-Bulls For Sialkot

SIALKOT, (By Mail)

The Sialkot Municipal Committee (superseded and managed by the Dupty Commissioner) has decided to purchase five stud bulls in response to the scheme sponsored by the Viceroy.

OCTROI CLERK DISMISSED

Sequel To Alleged Misappropriation Of Annas Six

GURDASPUR, (By Mail)

An Octroi post clerk has been dismissed by the Gurdaspur Municipal authorities on a charge of misappropriating a sum of annas six only.

It is stated Lala Behari Lal, a Municipal Commissioner, received some packets of cigarettes. He paid the octroi charges and got the receipt. But when the Inspector of Octroi posts inspected the receipts, he found a difference of annas six in the original and duplicate receipts.—United Press.

Faction Fight Among Jats

SIALKOT, (By Mail).

Information of the free fight between two parties of Jats in which lethal weapons were used, has been received from Alipore, a village within the jurisdiction of the Sialkot District. One person sustained injuries necessitating his removal to the Narowal dispensary where he died.—United Press.

Orissa Govt. Resorts To Misrepresentation

Propaganda To Justify Minority Cabinet

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS SECRETARY'S WARNING AGAINST MISLEADING PEOPLE

CUTTACK, (By Mail.)

Mr. Nabakrishna Chaudhury M.L.A., Secretary, Utkal Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the A.I.C.C., has issued the following statement:—

"The Government of Orissa have very recently published a leaflet justifying the appointment of a minority Ministry in Orissa. It is a piece of typical Government propaganda and so one should not be surprised that it seeks to mislead the people by deliberately misrepresenting the Congress position.

The leaflet says that "the Congress leader told the Governor that he could not become Chief Minister unless the Governor promised never to use his powers of saying 'no' to the Ministers' proposals, and that if he gave the promise, which the Congress leader asked him to give, he might either have to break his promise to him or disobey the law and probably plunge Orissa into great turmoil."

The meaning of the assurances sought by the Congress Party from the Governors has been made abundantly clear by the Congress Working Committe and the leaders of Congress. Congress wanted an assurance that Governors would not place the Congress Ministers in a humiliating and awkward position by interfering with their constitutional activities. If at any time the Governors thought that the Ministers were going beyond the constitution and were proposing something which would have dangerous consequences, they would be perfectly at liberty to use their special powers in order to dismiss the Ministers or to dissolve the Assemblies.

It seems the Government have got some motives of their own for refusing to give this simple and reasonable assurance, which it cannot place before the public. That is why all this deliberate misrepresentation of the Congress position."—United Press.

Triumphant Tour Through Konkan

Enthusiastic Reception To Nariman

Mr. K. F. Nariman after the successful termination of Ratnagiri District Political Conference at Ratnagiri toured some important centres in Konkan. He addressed a crowded public meeting at Ratnagiri under Vasant Vyakhyan series on 'Duties of Citizens' and in response to his appeal several public-spirited citizens came forward and promised to start Civil Liberties Union, Free Legal Aid Society, Free Medical Aid Society and Mass Literary Association.

CIVIC ADDRESS.

From there the party proceeded to Malvan; there he visited the Harijan Bhangis' quarters, about which there were some complaints and in reply to the Municipal address he appealed to the Municipal members to look after the needs of these and similar other population. He condemned these quarters as unfit for human habitation and suggested construction of better habitable quarters for them. Same evening he addressed a huge public meeting in the theatre on the present political situation.

From Malvan the party visited some villages including Kudal Banda and Shiroda, the last place known for salt Satyagraha, where a batch of Bombay volunteers had also participated. He had a very enthusiastic reception all along. At Ratnagiri and Shiroda, he was taken in a large procession in a Rath with 12 bullocks.

The last place he visited in Konkan was Vengurla, where a large public meeting was addressed and then after visiting and addressing a meeting at Savantwadi, an Indian State, he proceeded to Goa by car.

At several places Mr Nariman had to address in Marathi because the village audience could not even understand Hindi.

Thus the tour was most successful and evoked great enthusiasm.

Miss Prema Kantak, the Faizpur G. O. C. of Women Volunteers, accompanied Mr. Nariman during the tour, and addressed several meetings particularly appealing to the women to contribute their mite towards national work.

B. O. C. OFFER TO CALCUTTA 'VARSITY

Year's Scholarship Of Rs. 100 p.m. For Research

CALCUTTA, May 22.

The authorities of the Burma Oil Company have sent in a proposal to the Calcutta University for awarding a studentship for research in the chemistry department of the University College of Science for carrying on investigation in their oil fields at Digboi in Assam.

The Company is willing to arrange with the University for payment of Rs. 100 per month to the student for one year in the first instance with probability of renewal for a further period and in the case of any vacancy in its staff or amongst its chemists the student will have a strong Claim to appointment.—United Press.

Lady Cochrane For England

RANGOON, May 22.

Lady Cochrane is sailing on May 25 by the English Mail boat for Calcutta 'en route' to Bombay and London as she is proceeding home for a short visit. She came here last October and her present visit to home is particularly to see her children both of whom had been left at home. She will not be back in Rangoon till coming October. United Press.

Irrigation Research Report

SIMLA, May 22.

The annual report of the Central Board of Irrigation Research, which is ready, contains, it is understood, details of interesting irrigation experiments conducted in U. P. the Punjab, Sind and Bombay.—United Press.

SOCIALIST PARTY AT NAGPUR

Masani Welcomes Ruikar's Move

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

In a letter addressed to Mr. R. S. Ruiker from Bombay Mr. M. R. Masani, acting G. S. of the C. S. P., has expressed that he was glad that so much interest was being taken in the Party at Nagpur and that the atmosphere was ripe for the revival of the Party. He has expressed the need of, forming contacts and has assured Mr. Ruiker that he will take the first available opportunity to visit Nagpur and meet such comrades as may desire to join the C. S. P., when it is decided to establish such again at Nagpur.

Mr. Masani has also written that he will visit Nagpur after 31st of May on his way back from Almora, where he has gone just now to conduct the Study Camp of the Congress Socialist Party.

It is understood that Mr. Ruiker has replied to Mr. Masani saying that he will be glad if Mr. Masani visits Nagpur by the end of this month or in the beginning of the next month.

Mr. Ruiker has made a public request that all those who desire to join the Congress Socialist Party, should communicate with him at his address Walker Road, Nagpur City.

COMMUNIST EX-LEADER HISSED

Three Demonstrators Injured At Paris Town Hall Meeting

PARIS: May 23.

Communists demonstrated against ex-Leader Jacques Doriot when he addressed the Congress of Young French Popular Party at St. Denis Cathedral Town in "Red belt", Paris.

Police several times cleared the entrances to the town hall where thousands of Communists collected and hissed Doriot.

Three persons were seriously injured and 20 detained temporarily.—Reuter.

WOMAN AND BOY SHOT DEAD

Raiders Swoop Down On Village And Loot Shops

ABBOTABAD, May 22.

Under cover of darkness a strong gang of raiders swooped down on Tajori village, nine miles north-east of tank (Dera Ismail Khan), stole six camels, looted nine shops and razed a house to the ground.

The raiders attempted to kidnap a Hindu woman and a boy. When they resisted, they were shot dead.

As a result of political pressure, the District Board overseer and his Hindu Munshi who were kidnapped from Nikori Khassadar last month have been handed back. On Thursday, Janikhel Wazir maliks handed back another kidnapped Hindu.—A. P.

PESHAWAR HINDUS OBSERVE HARTAL

Demand Restoration Of Kidnapped Girls

PESHAWAR, May 22.

A public meeting was held here under the auspices of the Bannu Sewa Samiti to protest against the recent kidnapping of four unmarried young Hindu girls by Waziries from the village Titarkhel in Bannu district.

It was resolved to observe hartal until the authorities effected the restoration of the girls, and lawyers were called upon to suspend practice until they were returned.

The hartal has already commenced, being observed mostly by Hindus.—A. P.

PROBLEM OF GIRLS' EDUCATION

Agenda Before Central Advisory Board

SIMLA, May 23.

It is understood that the curriculum for girls' education and the administration of primary education in India will form the subject of important deliberations by two special committees of the Central Advisory Board of Education, which will meet this summer in Simla.

It is understood the local Governments have been requested to suggest names of one or two persons, who have special knowledge of the subject, to serve on the Committee for girls' education.

The Committee will be chosen from the panel of names suggested.

The Central Advisory Board of Education is not likely to meet next cold weather.—United Press.

Educational Experts' Report

SIMLA, May 22.

The report of the two British Educational experts who recently toured India and inspected certain schools in U. P. and the Punjab, is expected this month and will be shortly considered by the Government of India.—United Press.

BURMA LEGISLATOR FOR FRONTIER

RANGOON, May 22.

Mr. Ganga Singh, member of the House of Representatives, will shortly proceed to Calcutta from where he will pay a visit to the Frontier. He also intends to visit Kabul, for which he has applied for necessary passport.

For the forthcoming session of the Burma Legislature which is expected to meet about the middle of August, Mr. Ganga Singh intends to give a fresh notice for his Bill to repeal the Burma Anti-Boycott Act and also to bring in a new Bill to reduce the sentences imposed under Section 124—A of the Indian Penal Code to the maximum of three months imprisonment.—United Press.

Lucknow Returns To Normal

Congress Leaders Visit Affected Area To Organise Relief

LUCKNOW, May 23.

On Saturday night all was quiet, there being no cases of even stray assaults between Shias and Sunnis. Armed police continued patrolling and arrested a number of persons disobeying the Curfew Order and seized knives and daggers from their possession.

EVACUATION FORGES AHEAD.

Evacuation work is being carried out. A number of families of Shias and Sunnis were evacuated from the affected areas with the help of the police to places of safety.

CONGRESS RELIEF.

Congressmen are also organising relief. Messrs. Mohanlal Saxena, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai and C. B. Gupta, M. L. A.'s are going round the disturbed parts of the City, in order to devise ways and means to give relief to the sufferers.—A. P.

ROUND UP OF SUSPECTS

Official Estimate Of Victims Of Disturbance

LUCKNOW, May 23.

The Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow has issued the following Press Communique:—

"Following the affray at Katra Abu TurabKhan at 8 a.m. on Saturday a number of isolated assaults were committed at frequent intervals at various places in Saadatganj and Chowk Police Circles. Despite this there was considerable improvement in the situation. Reports received upto nightfall at the police station numbered only 18. Although they were received in the afternoon practically all the occurrences took place between 6-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. Curfew Order was again observed and upto 11 a.m. On Sunday no further assault was reported.

TOLL OF RIOTS.

In a number of cases the injured were taken to hospitals, where the total admissions from the beginning of the disturbances upto 11 a.m. on Sunday were 156, 122 in King George's Hospital, 11 in King's English Hospital and 13 in Balrampur Hospital. It is ascertained that the death-roll, including the four, who died in hospital, is now seven. No confirmation of seven deaths prior to Saturday morning is forthcoming. The reported figure is three, two were killed and one died of injuries.

An isolated stabbling occurred at Aminuddullah Park about 5-30 p.m. on Saturday. Some Muslim boys insulted women who were being carried in a "Doolie" accompanied by a Muslim. The latter rebuked them and on their persistence, he drew out a knife and stabbed one of them. There have been no repercussions in this area.

Several persons disobeying the Curfew Order and found carrying knives and daggers were arrested on Saturday.

Early on Sunday morning a round up was made of persons suspected of fomenting discord."—A. P.

Special Police Rushed To Lucknow

NAINITAL, May 23.

Enquiries made in official circles here indicate that six persons were killed in the Lucknow riots and since last evening, though the situation is in hand, there have been three cases of stray assaults. It is understood that special police have been rushed to cope with the situation from the neighbouring stations.

Police authorities here are in constant touch with Lucknow.—A. P.

But Stray Assaults Continue And Mounted Police Patrol Affected Areas

LUCKNOW: May 22.

The riot situation this evening appears to be improved, for the number of casualties is coming down rapidly. If matters continue like this, quiet may be restored by to-morrow", said a responsible official in the course of a conversation with Press representatives. But stray assaults continue though at long intervals. A number of injured persons are being taken to hospital direct and report to police afterwards, while some of the injured persons are returning to their homes without informing the police.

According to official information ten persons are reported to be dead, 170 injured and 93 arrested.

It is reported that a police constable on leave was associated in Patanala while another man was stabbed and removed to hospital.

The trouble spread to Aminuddaulah Park where a boy of 15 is alleged to have been attacked by rioters.

At Hazratganj the police have taken precaution and Kumar Nariansingh in charge of the station is patrolling his circle all night. No incident has hitherto been reported in this locality.

Mounted police are patrolling the area.—A. P.

HISTORY OF CALCUTTA 'VARSITY

St. Nihal Singh On The Job

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Mr. St. Nihal Singh has, it is understood, undertaken at the request of the authorities of the Calcutta University to compile an authoritative history of the University. After that he will write a detailed life of the late Sir Asutosh Mukherjee, the maker of the present day Calcutta University.

Mr. St. Nihal Singht arrived here about a month ago.—United Press

CAPITAL OF ORISSA

Assembly To Decide Question

CUTTACK, May 23.

With reference to the report that Barang has been selected as the Capital of Orissa, the Associated Press is authoritatively informed that no decision has been reached. It is understood that Government are considering Puri and Chowdar for the purpose besides Barang. They are additional places suggested by the Orissa Capital Site Selection Committee.

Reports about these places and the report of the Capital Committee will be placed before the Assembly for decision.—A.P.

Punjab Assembly Procedure Rules

SIMLA, May 22.

The Committee, which was recently appointed by the Punjab Legislative Assembly to draft rules of procedure under the Government of India Act, 1935, met at Lahore on May 17.

After discussion it was decided that the Secretary should prepare the draft rules and circulate it to members for consideration of the Committee, which will reassemble on June 7 in Simla. —A.P.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

"The Flying Queen"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In all fairness, it must be said, that Mr. Aldous, the Acting Traffic Manager of the B.B. and C.I. Rly., and the introducer of the "Flying Queen", has readily responded to the public demand, as voiced in your paper by the undersigned; and has made the following improvements straight away.

(1) The speed of the Up train is accelerated, and the "Flying Queen" arrives at the Central Station at 9-47 a.m. as against 10-10 a.m. on the first run.

(2) Directions are regularly issued to the Station Masters at Navsari, Billimora, Bulsar, Udvada, Daman and Dahanu as to the location of the carriages reserved for the respective stations on return journey to Bombay.

(3) And from Monday next the "Flying Queen" will 'fly' daily between Bombay and Surat, in four hours' time. This will be a distinct facility to passengers travelling in the morning by the passenger train, leaving Surat at 6 a.m. and arriving at the Central at 2-20 p.m.! A train so slow and tiring, you will hardly find on State Railways.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

(1) The four days return ticket is welcome, but these should not include the day you leave and the day you return. For the "Flying Queen" will be leaving late in the afternoon, and will arrive early forenoon. So four clear days should be allowed for the return journey.

(2) Furthermore, passengers should be allowed to break their journey. For instance, Mr. A. buys a return ticket for Surat and leaves on a Monday afternoon. He can break journey at Daman or Udvada, and proceed to Bulsar, Billimora or Navsari the next afternoon by the "Flying Queen"; break journey again at any of these stations; and take the "Flying Queen" again on Wednesday evening. He may stay at Surat on Thursday and Friday and return to Bombay on Saturday morning. This facility will be greatly appreciated by businessmen, tourists educationalists and general public.

(3) Then again, the "Flying Queen" may be so timed as to meet the Up and Down Ahmedabad Passenger trains at Surat.

When will the G.I.P. emulate B.B.'s "Flying Queen", and issue third class four days' return tickets to Poona at a fare and a half?—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

The Marine Drive

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will somebody in the know kindly inform the motorists of Bombay why such lovely surface of the Marine Drive is being laid on with tar and crushed metal. It is difficult to believe that the only nice road surface in Bombay should come under such an act of vandalism from the Municipality. Anyway what could be the reason? What does the W.I.A.A. know about it?—Yours, etc.,

H. K.

Sohrab Bharoocha Free Reading Room

On Monday last, the Officiating Priest of the Old Fire Temple of the Satin family at Daman, Ervad Hormusji Unvala performed the opening ceremony of the Sohrab Bharoocha Free Reading Room in the presence of a decent gathering of Parsis, Hindus and Muslims, who welcomed it as a Cosmopolitan Institution.

(Continued from column 7.)

ticipated in the ceremony. Thirteen different Volunteer Corps in their uniforms and lathis, also gathered there by this time.

After the recitation of the Holy Quran, Maulana Shaukat Ali hoisted the National Muslim Flag when cries of "Alla-ho-Akbar" rent the air. Mr. Nami Sandilvi made a short speech on the importance of the ceremony. He said that the salutation ceremony of the National Muslim Flag had been held so far to create interest among the Muslims and to bring them together under one platform so that they might come very close towards their goal, i.e., the freedom of the Motherland.

The procession started at 2-30 after the salutation of the flag by the Volunteer Corps. In an orderly and peaceful manner the huge crowd passed along Love Lane towards the Byculla Bridge, Haines Road and Byculla Station Road. It proceeded via Ripon Road, Surtee Mohalla and Grant Road. By the time it reached J. J. Hospital and Bhendi Babar, it had increased in number.

Yet in an orderly manner singing holy songs all along their way, the procession marched on through Pydhoni, Mohamad Ali Road, Crawford Market and Abdul Rahman Street. After passing through Null Bazar and Sandhurst Road, at about 7 p.m. the procession reached Kaiser Bagh, Dongri, where a public meeting was held.

NEED FOR UNDERSTANDING.

In the absence of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Maulana Shaukat Ali presided. The hall was full.

The president after speaking on the importance of the day, dwelt on the present situation in Palestine. He said that the Jews and other communities were encroaching on their natural rights and hoped that the Arabs would have the management of their Holy Land in their own hands at an early date.

Continuing he said that the Palestine Delegation from India which would sail for England consisted of Nawab Mohomed Ismail Khan and Mr. Abdur Rahmin Siddique, Bar.-at-law, Members of U. P. and Bengal Legislative Assemblies respectively. They would break their journey at Jerusalem and get in touch with Arab leaders. They would also drop in at Syria and Turkey.

The eighty million Muslims of India, he said, would stand solid behind their Arab brethren and work for the achievement of a free hand in their Holy Land. He had every hope that their representatives would do their duty with courage and dignity.

In India, he went on to say, what the Muslims wanted was an honourable understanding and good feeling with Hindus. The Muslims, he said, would not be the camp followers of any other community. There should be honourable understanding between the two major communities to work for the good of the Motherland.

Messrs. Nami Sandilvi, Zahid Ali, Kutbuddin, Mozam Ali Khan, Kazi Syed Mayusha Hussein, Abdul Jaffar Khan, Abdur Rahman Natio, Zahur Ali Khan, Ali Bahadur Khan and Syed Azizul Rahman also spoke on the occasion.

Madras Assembly Meeting

OOTACAMUND, May 23.

Though the date for the meeting of the Madras Legislative Assembly has not yet been decided upon, it is generally believed that the House will not be summoned before July 26, unless unexpected political developments take place.—United Press.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

FAMINE RELIEF IN DOHAD

(Continued from Page 6.)

for irrigation purposes and not a few Bhil families are assisted in raising some irrigated crops especially during the last Rabi season. That has been no small gain. Several of these wells will serve as a measure of famine protection in years to come.

Plight Of Cattle.

The thousands who throng the relief works are able to earn wages to maintain themselves and their dependents. But these dependends cannot include the cattle which are as dear to the Bhils as to other agriculturists. The number of cattle in the tract is in the neighbourhood of 1,60,000 and from the outset conditions have been so unfavourable for them that it is estimated by those in a position to speak with authority that 20 to 25 per cent. have, during these last eight months, either passed into the hands of butchers or have died of starvation. The feeding of the remaining cattle, especially the 60,000 cattle that must be maintained if cultivation is to be carried on in the next season presents a problem of immense magnitude. Government have awakened to the situation somewhat late in the day but have now made arrangements for the supply of cheap grass in the form of Tagavi loans. In this field, too, the non-official workers utilizing the agency of the Bhil Seva Mandal have not been remiss. They have made arrangements for laying by a good stock of grass and have arranged to sell grass on concessional terms and particularly at the Dohad depot the demand is considerable. This supply will involve a loss of Rs. 2,500. Realizing that this action is not enough to meet the need of these indigent Bhils who have no cash to spare, the Mandal in collaboration with the Bombay Humanitarian League has opened 15 centres where cattle are fed daily. The attendance at these centres is between 200 to 300 and feeding is restricted to healthy cattle which are likely to outlast the next month or two, especially those that are in service for agricultural or milch purposes. These temporary cattle camps have already cost Rs. 4,500 and as they will have to continue for a month and a half more the total outlay in cattle relief may go up to Rs. 30,000 as it is expected that the number of cattle being brought to the centres will go up to Rs. 5,000. The Bombay Humanitarian League has numerous adherents and the number of funds raised for the protection of the cow is legion. All these can do no better service to the cause than to finance these fodder centres and also to help in maintaining the excellent cattle camp which the Bhil Seva Mandal has opened in Dohad in collaboration with the Humanitarian League. This aspect of the organization of famine relief demands more attention than any other because it is apparent even to a casual visitor that the cattle look altogether starved and emaciated, that cattle mortality is on the increase and that resourceless as he is the Bhil cannot afford unaided to keep his cattle alive, strive as he may, until grazing in the fields becomes again possible after a couple of months.

Supply Of Seed.

No scheme of famine relief is complete unless it comprises arrangements for the carrying of agricultural operations in the cultivation season. The main requirements will be cattle and seed. The problem of the cattle has been referred to above. But equally important is the supply of seed The main crop in the tract is maize, and owing to the failure of the last monsoon there is naturally a dearth of this article. The maize required for the cheap grain shops has had to be imported and unless from now onwards maize is kept in stock in sufficient quantities for sale on term that are not exorbitant cultivation may be rendered impossible for the more indigent among the Bhil population. The Bhil Seva Mandal has drawn up a scheme for the supply of seed at a discount of about ten per cent under the cost price and Government will have to make similar arrangements immediately. Credit will have to be made available and some control established over the price of the seed. Arrangements may also have to be made to open cheap seed depots where seed of good quality can be obtained.

This recital of the measures of famine relief carried out and contemplated can give only a dim idea of the wretched plight of the Bhils and of their cattle. It is only in the fitness of things that the non-official efforts organized by the Bhil Seva Mandal are accorded a prominent place in this descriptive account. Until 1911, non-official effort in this sphere and work was haphazard, inefficient unco-ordinated and ill-directed It is the Servants of India Society that first led the way in the organization of famine relief activities under the guidance of the late Mr. G. K. Devadhar. His colleague, Mr. Amritlal P. Thakkar, the founder and president of the Bhil Seva Mandal, has utilized fully to the benefit of the Bhils of the Panch Mahals the knowledge and experience that he derived as a member of the Servants of India Society. And, fortunately, with him are associated workers of the Congress school of thought like Mr. Laxmidas M. Shrikant who possess the drive, energy and imagination such as that shown by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel during the flood relief operation of 1927. The famine relief campaign of the Bhil tract of the Panch Mahals this year has amply demonstrated that whatever the bureaucratic administration may do or not do, the people through their popular organizations have the grit, and energy, and not merely the enthusiasm, to bring succour on well-organized lines even to the most backward and indigent of our rural population such as the Bhils.

Y. W. C. A. Official Leaves Burma

RANGOON, May 22.

Miss E. Amaron, the General Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. in Burma sailed by the "Staffordshire" for England leaving Burma for good after serving for ten years in this province.—United Press.

PROPHET DAY CELEBRATIONS IN CITY

(Continued from page 1)

fresco pictures, he saw Prophet Mohammad, sitting on top as a law-giver. In the heart of Great Britain, he saw the Prophet sitting in great prominence and one of the reasons why he joined that Inn was because of the fact that he saw a picture of the Prophet there.

The speaker thought that he would be justified in saying that the Prophet had given not only a religion but also a code—a code without any parallel. It was a moral, social, economic and political code and that code had stood the brunt and test of the changing times.

But it was no use simply praising the Prophet and the system he had given and it was no use living on the past.

There was no Musalman thirteen hundred years ago. But then one man appeared and he gave them not only a system and a religion but an Empire.

REDEEM YOUR CHARACTER

After referring to the achievements of other Musalman nations like Turkey, Syria, Afghanistan and last but not the least, Egypt, he asked what had the nine crores of Musalmans in India done? "Where are we?" he asked and replied, after a little pause. "we are nowhere".

The speaker included himself among them in calling the Musalmans of India degenerated and thought they were unworthy of the great man, who had left them that proud heritage, which stood for liberty, fraternity and equality.

"Will you wake up?" he asked and appealed to the great assemblage of people to redeem their character and if they succeeded in doing so, he asked the audience to believe in him that there was no body who would touch them.

Other speakers were: Messrs Hidayat Ahmed Khan, Shaik-ul Fazil, Chandulal Dholakia, Allama Ahmad Shubailli, Dr. G. R. Shaik and Maulana Saiyad Abdul Hasan Sahib.

Messages and a vote of thanks terminated the day's proceedings. The second day's celebration will be held in the same Hall, to-day (Monday).

CALL TO INDIAN MUSLIMS

Follow Teachings Of Prophet

"Islam is a religion of democracy not only in outward form, but in spirit too. The Brotherhood which Prophet Mohammad taught was not only the brotherhood of the Musalmans but the brotherhood of all mankind", declared Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi, presiding at a cosmopolitan and enlightened gathering at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, on Sunday, where the Prophet's Birthday was celebrated under the joint auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge and Youth Lodge, Theosophical Societies and Muslim Students' Union.

Mr. Brelvi observed that it was a privilege that India of all countries was selected to be an exampler to the world in the spirit of tolerance of all religions.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi congratulated the organisers of the meeting for their initiative in arranging the celebration of the Prophet's birthday. That members belonging to different communities should unite to honour the memory of the Prophet, showed how truly they had understood the spirit underlying their own religions. for fundamentally the spirit of all religions was the same and they all taught the same universal truths and if they honestly acted up to them they would consider it their duty to do honour to the memory of founders of all religions. India was the only country in the world where followers of all religions lived together in large numbers and he considered that both a privilege and an opportunity. It was a privilege inasmuch as India, in preference to other countries, was selected to be an exempler to the world in the manifestation of the spirit of tolerance of all religions, and in the creation of unity in diversity. If they, who were proud of their country, wished to be worthy of that opportunity, they should spare no efforts to promote the study by followers of one religion of the lives and teachings of the founders of all other religions.

At present unfortunately, there existed feelings of mutual fear and mutual distrust among the communities and these, in his opinion, were due mainly to a lack of understanding of the spirit and teachings of the religions of each other. The blame mainly rested on the educated classes, who had hitherto failed to promote that understanding.

For that reason, meetings of this nature must be welcomed, which no doubt would gradually eliminate mistrust and promote a better understanding.

RELIGION OF DEMOCRACY

Continuing Mr. Brelvi said that it was Mohammad's distinction that for the first time in history universal brotherhood of man was made a fact and a principle of common law.

Islam was a religion of democracy not only in outward form but in spirit too. The Brotherhood which Prophet Mohammad taught and practised was not merely the brotherhood of all Mussalmans, but the brotherhood of all mankind. Quran said that the best of men was, he who worked for the welfare of all mankind. The test of a good man was not his belief, but his conduct. Islam did not consider that man a great man who merely professed faith in his religion. But on the contrary, it recognised that man as great, whatever his faith, who had done good and who had endeavoured always to promote the welfare of all human beings. Toleration was thus the essence of his teachings.

PERFECT MODELS

The treaties which the Prophet made in Medina with the Jews and Christians were perfect models of inter-communal good-will, fair-dealing and co-operation.

So simple and inspiring was the creed of the Prophet and so earnest was his appeal to his followers to acquire knowledge even if they had to go to China for the purpose, that those who were the denizens of the desert and had remained steeped in ignorance and immorality for centuries imbibed the greatest thirst for knowledge, were transformed as though by magic and soon they and those who followed them became the torch-bearers of progress and civilisation in the world.

STATUS OF WOMEN.

The great and glorious achievements of early Muslims was, to no small extent, due to another great revolution which the Prophet had brought about and that was in raising the status of women from that of mere chattels to that of legal equality with men. Islam had bestowed such rights on women as women in no other part of the world had enjoyed and even at present the Islamic Law in respect of women's rights remained the most progressive law.

Equally important was the non-recognition of the priestly classes. Islam recognised no priesthood except that of reason and as such Islam was a religion which was capable of being applied to the progressive requirements of time.

Referring to the present-day tendencies among Indian Muslims, Mr. Brelvi said that if only they discarded their un-Islamic fear of number and if only they released themselves from the paralysing grip of equally un-Islamic priesthood and if they gave equal opportunities to their women to seek knowledge and freedom to develop their personalities, he was sure that the Muslims in India would achieve what was achieved by the early Muslims and was being tried to be achieved by Muslims of Turkey, Iran Egypt Syria and other progressive Muslim countries. Islam had been a dynamic force for progress, whenever its followers understood and followed the true spirit of its teachings.

TURKEY AND IRAN

The Turks and the Iranians made tremendous progress during the last few years. They were not less faithful than the Indian Mussalmans and if the Indian Muslims followed their religion in its true spirit, they would be render great service not only to themselves and their country but also to the world.

Mr. Hemchand Narsey in a brief speech traced the history of the life and work of Prophet Mahomed and said that the Prophet founded a great religion with the lofty ideal of monotheism and with devotion yet unsurpassed.

TEACHINGS OF ISLAM.

Maulana Abdul Bari said that the Prophet was the Prophet of not only his Religion but he was the Prophet of the whole world. When he was born there was darkness in Arabia. There was the rich and the moneyed class trampling under its feet the poor, who were practically enslaved.

Maulana Abdul Bari said that if one wanted to find what the true teachings of Islam were, one must study the life of the Prophet himself and not the lives of the Muslims in this country living in subjection at present and not following the precepts of Islam.

The Prophet taught his followers that God bestowed all comforts on humanity without any distinction. The most important tenet of Islam was full democracy and the Muslims in India forgot it.

There must be a searching of hearts on the part of the Muslims in India. Equally the spirit of tolerance preached by the Prophet was forgotten. It was distinctly laid down that the Muslims must uphold and respect the rights of other people. The Prophet preached that slavery should not be tolerated and the poor must be served.

The Maulana referred to letter written by a follower of the Prophet to King of Abyssinia in which it was stated that though both the rulers differed on many questions, they both should agree that there was but one God.

It appeared to him that the various communities were doing about their religion what the blindmen in the story did with the elephant.

If only they realised the fundamental unity of all religions, Indians would again prosper.

Mr. Nowroji Panthaki also spoke at the meeting. At the close Mr. P. L. Deshpande entertained the audience with excellent music. The president and the speakers were treated to light refreshments by the members of the Youth Lodge.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

A FIGHT.

"Excuse me, we are four," cried D'Artagnan, "I belong to you body and soul."

"Excellent, young fellow," cried Athos and the next moment nine blades flashed in the sun. Athos fixed upon M. Cahussac, a favourite of the cardinal's, Porthos attacked M. Bicarat, and Aramis engaged two adversaries. D'Artagnan assailed Jussac himself. The latter who was a fine swordsman, had to use all his skill to defend himself against his adroit and active adversary. Furious at being held in check by this boy, he became excited. A terrible thrust at his adversary was parried elegantly by D'Artagnan, and when Jussac retired from his attack he got D'Artagnan's blade through his body.

VICTORY.

D'Artagnan was now at liberty to assist one of his companions. He caught a glance from Athos, and with a mighty bound he sprang to the side of Cahussac crying:

"Here, Monsieur Guardsman, I will slay you!"

"S'blood!" cried Athos, "do not kill him. I have an old affair to settle with him, disarm him. That's it! Very well done!"

Cahussac, who had obtained another sword, now resumed the fight with Athos, who had recovered his breath during this short relief. In a few minutes Cahussac fell. Aramis had overcome his two adversaries, only Porthos and Bicarat were fighting indefatigably in spite of the fact that they were wounded both of them.

FLAG SALUTATION AT KHILAFAT HOUSE

Procession Parades Streets

The Central Khilafat Committee arranged a procession and public meeting at Kaiser Bagh on Sunday to celebrate the Prophet's Birthday.

Huge crowds of Muslims began to pour in at the Khilafat House, Love Lane, Byculla, to join the Flag Salutation and procession. By 2 p.m. the whole compound of the Khilafat House, was full and many had to wait outside on the road. Many boys and children also par-

(Continued in column 1.)

KRIPALANI CITES PRECEDENTS FOR CONGRESS DEMAND

Rejoinder To U. P. Governor Who Has "Overstated Constitutional Position"

ALLAHABAD, May 22.

In a press interview, about the answer given by His Excellency the Governor of U. P., through his Secretary, to Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary, A. I. C. C., said:—

"His Excellency had overstated the constitutional position in saying "when those who command this majority themselves refuse—whatever may be the ground of their refusal—to form a ministry and indicate their decision, not to allow an alternative ministry to function, the principle of the Constitution is threatened." Occasions may arise which may oblige the majority party to refuse to shoulder the responsibilities of office, unless certain hindrances to the smooth-working of its policy are removed.

PRECEDENTS IN THE WEST

"Instances are not wanting in the constitutional history of England and other free countries in Europe and America, when the leader of a majority party had refused to accept office, unless some definite acts were done or some specific conditions fulfilled by the nominal Executive. In the absence of such assurances asked for by the leader, the invitation to form a ministry had been declined. Such refusal has never implied that the majority party would support any minority party that has the hardihood of accepting the responsibility; rather the functioning of such minority ministry had ever been made impossible to oblige the head of the administration, either to accept the condition of the majority party and allow it to form the ministry or to dissolve the house and order a fresh election. Nowhere has it been held, that such conduct of the majority party constitutes a threat to the constitution.

WHEN THREAT ARISES

"The threat to the constitutional principles and practice arises, when the formal head of the Executive refuses to accept such conditions of the majority party as it considers necessary for a smooth-working of the Government, and as will enable it to rate, and calls upon a minority party to form the ministry and keep it in power by artificial means of not calling the legislatures, for as long as he possibly can and has no intention to dissolve the House.

"His Excellency, therefore, instead of blaming the Majority Party has to thank himself and his masters at Whitehall for the constitutional deadlock and all its consequences."—United Press.

46 ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL

Judgment In Menanagar Market Shooting Case

RUNGPUR: May 22.

Judgment was delivered to-day in what is popularly known here as the Menanagar Market Shooting Case, by the Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer who sentenced 46 accused persons to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from six months to one day.

It may be recalled that about a year ago there was some trouble between the local Zamindar and the shop-keepers of the Menanagar market in this district over the realisation of the Zamindar's toll from the latter, for which two constables had been deputed to maintain peace. One day while the toll was being realised, a serious hitch ensued between the Zamindar's men and the shop-keepers. One of the constables opened fire, which resulted in the death of one and serious injuries to another.

Fifty men from the crowd were sent up for trial by the police on a charge of rioting. Of them 46 have been convicted as above.—United Press.

CYCLONE HAVOC IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Reports pouring in from different parts of Bengal and Assam, show that the cyclonic storm which burst upon this Province, during the middle of this week, had been followed at many places by incessant rainfall, with the result that several rivers are fearfully rising. The agriculturists who had so long been complaining of a protracted drought, have now the mortification of seeing their lands submerged under water, with the prospect of their jute and paddy crops blighted.

The latest report of the storm havoc show that a charitable dispensary, a building at Kayesthapalli and high school premises at Bhairab Bazar, both in Mymensingh District, have been blown off.—United Press.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

tion of the Conference there had been considerable propaganda in the Conservative section of the British Press to create an impression abroad that the Conference is being held in order to advance the prospects of peace in Europe and throughout the world. As one correspondent points out this morning, for the Dominions peoples, as for the people of Britain, the real issue of war or peace is hidden behind the issue of rearmament and defence "to maintain peace". What they will not show is that it is the British National Government's policy which gave the free hand to Japan's aggression in the Far East, paralysed the League and refused Stimson's pleas for Anglo-American co-operation on behalf of peace. What they will not show is that it is British policy which enabled Italy to get away with it in Abyssinia, which gave Nazi Germany its Navy in defiance of Versailles, and is now strangling the League and the cause of peace over Spain.

Industrial Unrest

Meanwhile, while the spokesmen of the 'Empire' are busy lauding the "Unity of the nation" and extolling its 'liberties and democracy', the busless streets of the Metropolis of the Empire continue to testify to the bitter conflict that is going on between worker and employer. As the busmen are demanding their rightful claim to lesser hours of work, the Beardmore engineers on the Clydeside are at present engaged in a bitter struggle to enforce respect for their long over-due wage demands. At the same time, throughout the country the miners are making ready to challenge the claptrap about "democracy". In the midst of plentiful dope by the British Press in favour of British Imperialism, it must be remembered that that day also abundantly testified to the big issues of struggle now rapidly gathering on the industrial field and the strenuous class fights which lie immediately ahead. Even the "Daily Express" industrial reporter admits the danger of a national coal strike on May 29 because the mine-owners have refused to re-employ 900 miners at Harworth without victimisation after a six months' strike.

No one can foretell the future of the Empire. The legal authority will tell you that already it is hardly an Empire at all. The sentimentalists says it can never perish while the English language is used or spoken by any large part of 500,000,000 people, the present figure. Perhaps it is only an idle dream to imagine that one day a new capital of the Empire may be necessary, in East or West, no one can tell.

New Irish Constitution

The Irish Free State not only boycotted the Coronation of King George VI but it has also boycotted the Imperial Conference. On the eve of the Conference a Bill is being circularised in the Irish Free States which contains provisions designed to make the removal of the Representative of the British Crown from the domestic affairs of the Free State. It will be remembered that under the terms of the Constitution Act passed in December last on the abdication of Edward VIII, the functions of the King and the Governor-General were declared to be removed from domestic affairs, and provisions are now being made to ensure that any and all functions which would be exercisable by the King or Governor-General are transferred to the Executive Council of the nation. The Bill declares that every power, function, duty and jurisdiction which was by any means, whatsoever, capable of being exercised, or required to be performed, by the King or the representative of the Crown shall be deemed to be transferred to, and capable of being exercised, or required to be performed by the Executive Council as from the passing of the Act in December last, save in so far as the exercise of such duty is by virtue of that Act or by the Executive authority (External Relations) Act conferred or imposed on some other person.

The talk of Empire "Unity" was frustrated on Thursday morning when reports came from the next door neighbour the Irish Free State. In Dublin, there was not one Union Jack fluttering anywhere.

Exploits Of Italian Press

In Italy, too, the Coronation of George VI has not pleased the Italian Press. Owing to the recent Roman Decree Italian Press was not represented in Abbey and the Coronation scenes, as depicted in the Italian Press, consist of extraordinary tit-bits to which a Paris date line is given. Here is a selection of headlines from the "Tribuna", typical of all the Italian Press: "Series of disasters during the Coronation of George VI"; "Tragic Death of the Sovereign's Niece, who wanted to take part in the Royal Procession": "Hospitals Overcrowded with wounded"; "Incidents, Quarrels, Arrests"; "Popular Manifestations against British Imperialism"; "Nemerous Deaths." Then come the even more extraordinary cross-headings to this terrible chapter of British disaster. "A bottle on the head": "Grandstand breaks down"; "Skull fractured": "Demonstration of crowd against the Anglican Church"; "Messages of sympathy to the Duke of Windsor"; "British Flag burnt in Death" and "Violence in Shanghai."

Barring the last two headlines, none of them represent the real scene in London on the Coronation Day. But that is Italian journalism which thinks British press has degenerated morals. "The Italian Government's ban on the entry of English papers is the result of an elementary sense of dignity," writes the "Corriera della Sera" of Milan. "We do not want contacts any more with Press circles in which Italy is the object of cowardly attacks" it adds. "Every link of community, all feeling of professional comradeship must cease before the unexplained attitude of the anti-Fascist Press. Polemics, honestly conducted, are not only permissible but also useful and often leads to greater and deeper friendship between the opposing parties. Lies, insults, libellous statements, however, are not honourable weapons. They are the methods of the gangsters of the pen. If British Press morals are so degenerated, and lack of discernment of public opinion is so deep that the seriousness of the position is not at all realised, our gesture ought to be greeted as a timely warning of stopping the rot."

Patna, May 22.—Gurusahailal, Minister-in-Charge of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, will lead the Bihar delegates at the All-India Cattle Conference to be held at Simla on May 25. It is understood that Mr. Gurusahailal will take the opportunity while in Simla of interviewing the Viceroy.—A. P.

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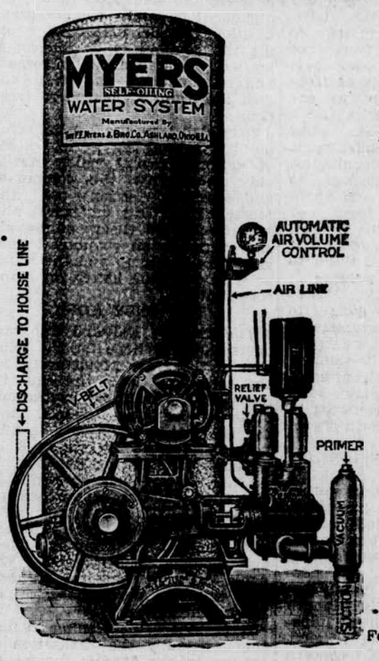

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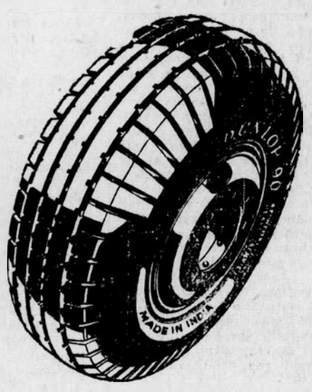

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Communal Organizations Are Out-Of-Date And Reactionary

Indian Muslims Must Join Congress And Fight Imperialism

(BY FAZALBHOY, Editor, Aligarh Muslim University Magazine.)

It is gratifying to find that the Congress has at last realised the importance of establishing direct contact with the Muslim masses. The recent statements issued to the press by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, characterised as they are by a lucidity of thought and logical reasoning, will go a long way in clarifying issues and bringing a larger number of Muslims into the Congress. Events in India during the last few years have been moving very rapidly and the phenomenal success of the Congress during the last elections has demonstrated the increasing strength and solidarity of this great national organisation which stands for the realisation of complete independence for India. As Pandit Nehru has rightly remarked, a ferment is in evidence among the Muslim masses. Long neglected and exploited in the name of religion by communalist leaders, the Muslim masses have realised the utter futility of placing any trust in self-seekers and job-hunters who, masquerading as great communal leaders, have misled them and used them only as pawns in the game of personal aggrandisement to secure a few loaves and fishes of office.

The rising tide of nationalism in the country is sweeping every thing before it. The increasing economic exploitation, the grinding poverty, the universal unemployment with the misery and distress it entails have shown to the Muslim proletariat that they can no longer afford to remain isolated, but must join hands with the one and only organisation in India which is fighting for freedom, the only remedy for these evils. The generous response of the Mussalmans to the Congress appeal for the All-India anti-constitution Hartal on the 1st of April gives a clear indication of the growing political consciousness among the Muslim masses.

ECONOMIC DIVISIONS.

It is, indeed, very surprising that a man of Mr. Jinnah's integrity, political ability and past services to the country should have taken umbrage at this simple adumbration of the Congress policy of bringing more Muslims into the Congress fold. His statement hardly does credit to his political wisdom or legal acumen. It is incoherent, illogical and full of absurdities. He accuses the Congress of trying to create disruption among Muslim ranks—as if the whole of Muslim India today were standing united under the banner of Mr. Jinnah's Muslim League. Mr. Jinnah does not realise that he himself, in issuing such statement, is guilty of the crime of dividing India into two communal groups. It is difficult to understand Mr. Jinnah's ideology, which is based on a curious fallacy. He thinks that the whole of Muslim India has common economic problems and common economic needs and can be welded together into a homogeneous political party. Nothing can be more absurd than this. The Muslims of India, like any other section of the Indian population, are divided into divergent classes on the basis of their economic and social position. Just as among Hindus, so among Muslims we have the landed aristocrats, the capitalists, the middle class and the peasants. What is there common between them? How can these divergent interests be harmonised and brought together within a single political organisation. Mr. Jinnah seriously confuses issues when he tries to form parties on the basis of religion. It is only in a medieval society that religion can possibly become the rallying point for political party-building. But in the modern world when economic forces are playing such an important part in the political as well as the social sphere, it is sheer moonshine to talk of party organisation based on religious differences. What has the landed Muslim Zamindar living in ease and luxury and fattening on the hard-earned income of the poverty-stricken, wretched semi-starved Muslim peasant, in common with the millions of poor Muslim peasants suffering under the heel of economic exploitation? Poverty, starvation and unemployment is the common lot of the Indian people—be they Hindus or Mussalmans and hence it is wrong to divide the people of India politically into communal groups.

PATCHWORK LEAGUE.

Mr. Jinnah's patchwork league is a clear illustration of this point. In his attempt to form an All-India Muslim party he has succeeded at most in collecting round himself a strange medley of titled aristocracy of reactionaries, of people with vested interests, of Liberals and even a few Nationalists. There is absolutely no homogenity no uniformity no common policy and no programme. That is bound to be the fate of a party which is based on the ante-diluvian and long discredited policy of religious groupings. The creed of freedom on which Mr. Jinnah has been harping so much is merely an eyewash that is going to deceive no one. It is all well and good to talk of freedom on paper and to expound political theories from comfortable arm chairs, but without sacrifice and suffering it is all no more than meaningless jargon. It is useless trying to impress others by time and again referring to the creed of freedom adopted by the League. But it is one thing to adopt a creed and quite another thing to try to work it up by walking in the valley of the shadow. What has the League so far done to give effect to their programme of freedom? Can any sane person think that an ill-assorted and ill-formed petty organisation consisting of Zamindars and Knight Commanders ever work in the difficult and thorn-shewn path of freedom?

SOLE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

The Congress, on the other hand, as Pandit Nehru has clearly stated, is a purely political organisation fighting for the broader issues of political freedom and the economic relief of the masses. Its programme is mainly politico-economic and its strength is pitched against British Imperialism. Minor issues of religion, language and culture concern the Congress but indirectly and in the Karachi Resolution the Congress has avowed its intention of protecting the language and culture of the minorities and of not interfering with their religious rights and liberties. After this clear assurance I think the Muslims have nothing to fear from the Congress. It is really internal strength and confidence in oneself that is needed to protect and safeguard a minority from the encroachments of a majority. And it is this strength which the Muslims must try to create and not hanker after pacts and compromises which at their best mean nothing. The Congress is the sole national organisation of the people of India fighting the mighty battle of India's freedom and the proper place of the Muslims is within its ever growing fold. The fact that the Congress has hitherto been a predominantly Hindu organisation is no bar to Muslims joining it now in their full strength and making their presence felt there. It is only the apathy and indifference of the Mussalmans and their traditional habit of thinking in terms of the community and religion which are solely responsible for keeping them aloof from this vital and all powerful organisation of the people of India.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT.

The days are long since past when people used to think in terms of religious or communal groups. The rapid development of Imperialism which like an octopus is spreading its tentacles over all weak and unprotected nations is welding them into one common bond of unity.

In India too the same struggle is going on. How can the Muslims keep away from this surging sea of national awakening? Are the Muslims not patriotic enough to hear this call of the motherland in its struggle for freedom? Are they not faced with the same problems of poverty, starvation and unemployment with which the Hindus are faced? Do not they feel with the same vehemence the urge for economic and political freedom? What then can keep them away from joining the one powerful organisation fighting the battle of India's freedom. Religion, language and culture are minor issues which are entirely personal to one community or the other and for the protection of those adequate provision has already been made by the Congress in the Karachi resolution and in the Election Manifesto. These questions, however, vital they may be from our point of view, should however not be allowed to obstruct our vision of the far greater and more glorious goal of attaining complete freedom for the mother-land.

It is most pitiable that the energy of the Muslim Community, instead of being pooled together and used for the mighty struggle of Indian freedom is being hopelessly frittered away on objects which have not even the remotest connection with this high ideal. Separate parties and political cliques and coteries are generally formed on the basis of small, trivial issues of a reactionary character. Anti-Qadianism, for instance, has become the sheet-anchor of the political creed of many of these petty organisations in the north which at the same time announce with a fanfare of trumpets that complete independence is their goal. As to how they can achieve freedom for India by waging a war against a particular sect is something which it is difficult to understand. This sort of wrong and confused ideology leads to the formation of endless organisations and counter-organisations which instead of helping the community or the country only tend to create bitterness and recrimination and thus retard the country's march to freedom.

It is high time the Muslim community realised the terrible waste of national energy which inevitably results from this communal and separatist tendency of the Mussalmans. This mediaeval and long discredited theory of organising a people on communal lines should be given up and the sooner it is done the better for the community.

THE ONLY HOPE.

The Indian National Congress offers the only hope for the solution of the grave problems facing the country. It is the embodiment of the national aspirations of the entire Indian people. And the Muslims have all to gain and nothing to loose by joining it in as large numbers as possible. It is the harmonious co-operation and the glorious rapprochement between the two great sister communities in India which will result from their common trials and common sufferings in the noble cause of national freedom that will be the true basis of Hindu-Muslim unity.

It is, indeed, heartening to find that gradually the realisation is coming to the Muslim masses of the supreme need of joining this great political organisation. The whole of Muslim India and especially the intelligentsia is in a great ferment. Tired of the religious and communal bickerings of their so-called leaders they are slowly and steadily drifting towards the Congress. Hence the pronouncement of Pandit Jawaharlal and the consequent policy of bringing the Muslims into the Congress is indeed opportune and pregnant with immense possibilities. The very fact that the reactionary and communal minded leaders are much perturbed over this bold enunciation of Congress policy speaks much for the great potentialities that are behind it. It is only from below that true leadership will ultimately come. The so-called leaders of to-day have shown themselves utterly unworthy of the confidence of the masses and the verdict of the masses will soon consign them to the limbo of oblivion.

The Congress should lay great stress on giving full publicity to the Karachi Resolution on Fundamental Rights. For among Muslims a great deal of misunderstanding prevails regarding the attitude of the Congress towards matters religious, cultural and linguistic. The Resolution on the Fundamental Rights will clear this misconception and thus succeed in bringing Muslims closer to the Congress.

We are confident that the appeal of the Congress President will find a responsive echo in the heart of every Muslim in the country. Couched in dignified and sonorous language it breathes the very spirit of freedom. The convincing and thoroughly logical manner in which Pandit Nehru has set forth his arguments and has analysed the main issues before the country will certainly set at rest the doubts of every right thinking Muslim. Let us sincerely hope that all Muslims as true patriots will rise and answer the clarion call of the Congress President, "Shall we Hindus Muslims, Sikhs or Christians stick to our little ways lost in a wilderness of pettiness or will be united and firm of purpose take the shaping of events in our strong hands and make the history of our choice?"

INDIAN SHIPPING CONTROVERSY

Yonezawa's Cable To Tokyo

SIMLA, May 22.

Following his preliminary talks with Mr. H. Dow, the Commerce Secretary to the Government of India, about the shipping controversy, it is understood Mr. Yonezawa has cabled to the Japanese Government about the trend of his discussion and the attitude of the Government of India.

It is expected that as soon as he hears from Tokyo, Mr. Yonezawa will meet Mr. Dow again and the negotiations may commence shortly.—United Press.

KURLA ADMINISTRATOR AND HAWKERS

Union's Demands

The Secretaries of the Kurla Hawkers' Union, Messrs. R. M. Jambhekar, T. T. Suryawanshi and K. D. Paithankar, write:—

Municipal Administrator, Mr. Y. R. Parpia, I. C. S., on his way home from his office in the evening of May 10th, suddenly stopped his car on the Station Rd. on seeing a hawker, Ramraj Bhagwatising, called upon a Police constable to take him to the Police Station and to have a complaint lodged against him for obstruction to traffic.

We on behalf of the Union decided to make this a test case A. P. P. Tamhane willingly agreed to defend the accused free of charge.

In his statement before the Resident Magistrate the accused hawker said: "I have not committed any offence. I am residing at Kurla for the last twelve months On the 10th inst. at about 5-30 p.m I was proceeding with my hand-cart along the Station road I was moving on the proper side of the road which was clear for any traffic I had caused no obstruction to any member of the public or to any vehicle.

As a member of the public it is my right to use a public thoroughfare both for myself and my cart. It is absurd to state that I should carry my cart without making a lawful use of a public street. All the hawkers are entitled to use public streets by way of their primary right as citizens.

"The municipal authorities used to levy a tax of one anna per day per head from hawkers and we were allowed to drive our carts on any public street provided we did not obstruct traffic. But to our great surprise the Administrator has arbitrarily stopped levying this tax with the result that we hawkers are being harassed and prosecuted without any fault. I therefore, submit that the prosecution against me is most ill-conceived and contrary to the spirit of the District Police Act."

The case was conducted by Ad. P. P. Tamhane.

JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment said:—

"The evidence of the police constable.... shows that the accused was driving the hand-cart on the proper side of the road and that he sold ice on the road for about 4 or 5 minutes only, and then was moving away when the Administrator's car came up. The Administrator called upon the police constable to take the accused to the police station and to have a complaint lodged against him. The accused was on the proper side of the road and stopped at one place for only 4 or 5 minutes. No obstruction is shown to have been caused to the pedestrians or traffic. The accused is, therefore, acquitted under section 245 C.P.C."

UNION DEMANDS.

We have placed the following demands on behalf of the hawkers befor the police authorities and the Administrator:

(1) Recognition of the Union both by the municipality and the Police Department.

(2) The "obstruction to traffic" clause being a part of the District Police Act, none else than persons belonging to the Police Department can take hawkers to the police station in case of obstruction to traffic, and so such municipal authorities or sepoys shall not dabble in any way with the movement of the hawkers.

3A. Hand-cart hawkers must be free to carry on business from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. on any road in Kurla keeping to the left and stopping for 3 minutes at a time.

B. If on the road passing by the schools the hand-cart hawkers are to be stationary between (1) 10 a.m. to 2-30 p.m., (2) 4 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. at the stands stipulated. Hawkers are to be free to leave these stands any time they like to go to other roads.

C. If on the main road between the New Mills and the Temple of Ram, the hand-cart hawkers are to remain stationary between (1) 12 a.m. to 2 p.m., (2) 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. at the stipulated stands. Hawkers are to be free to leave these stands any time they like to go to other roads.

D. Clauses B and C are not to be in force on Sundays or holidays.

(4) The usual one anna tax per day per head which was stopped by the Administrator deliberately to harass the hawkers is to be revived.

The final answers to these demands is expected on Monday, the 24th instant.

WEEKLY YARN MARKET

Bombay, May 19.

The Yarn Market has remained quiet and featureless throughout the whole past week. Fluctuations during the week have been very narrow and prices have been more or less nominal in many cases. As regards Indian yarns there has been yet no improvement in demand from the consuming centres and the somewhat easier tone in Cotton prices during the last few days has been adversely affecting the sales of Indian yarns. Reports from Northern Markets go to show that the harvesting period is not yet over and general improvement in demand is not expected until after two weeks. In Southern Markets demand continues to remain very slack and prices have experienced some further decline during the week under review. In Central India, United Provinces and various other markets, no improvement in demand in Indian yarns has yet been inevidence. On the whole there has been a continued slack demand in Indian yarns from almost all consuming centres and so long as the cotton prices continue to remain easy it is very likely that material improvement in prices will not be possible. As regards local market offtake has considerably reduced owing to the want of confidence amongst dealers as well as consumers and if demand does not show any material improvement in the next few days prices will very likely decline still further. The future tendency is rather uncertain and will depend upon the course of the Cotton market in the next few days.

ENGLISH YARNS.

In spite of further decline in Cotton prices in Manchetser yarns are yet very steady. There has been a good deal of enquiry for Manchester Crop yarns from various Indian Mills but prices offered are much too low in some cases about 20 per cent lower than the replacing costs. No important business has therefore been possible in Manchester yarns during the week.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Prices in Japanese and Shanghai yarns have remained slightly easy particularly in the latter part of the week owing to decline in Cotton and also due to speculative sales by some dealers and importers. Arrivals from Japan were limited and in some cases a good deal of scarcity has been in evidence. As regards Shanghai yarns not a single bale has been imported since about 8 months and there are yet no signs of any arrivals from Shanghai during the next few days. As regards Japanese yarns there have been regular arrivals of Mercerised yarns and twofold grey yarns mostly in finer counts. Speculative turnover in Mercerised yarns has considerably fallen off particularly in the latter part of the week owing to want of confidence in the present level of prices which are considered rather high at the moment. In single and twofold grey yarns stocks are very small and arrivals continue to remain very limited. Prices therefore have remained steady in these yarns in spite of the decline in Cotton. Fresh forward business in Japanese yarns has been very negligible owing to higher replacing costs. The future tendency is uncertain.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Prices have remained fairly steady during the week but the demand has continued rather slack on account of larger arrivals by the incoming steamers. Inquiries from various Mills as well as from consuming districts continue to remain favourable and most of the recent arrivals have been quickly going into consumption. Demand for Delustered yarns is rather limited and as the arrivals are somewhat heavy prices have declined to some extent in these yarns. As regards Bright Lustered yarns however, the offtake continues to remain favourable from almost all quarters and the undertone has remained very steady. Fresh forward business in Japanese yarns has been very limited on account of much higher rates quoted by the Japanese Spinners and in many cases even the shipments offered are very distant. As regards Italian yarns there have been some limited arrivals during the week but owing to much higher prices sales have been very restricted. The future tendency of the market seems to be rather hopeful.

INDIAN YARNS.

As a result of continued slack demand during the last few days, dealers have been getting tired and some of them are inclined to shade their prices still further in the event of buyers forthcoming. As regards the local Mills most of them have been quoting higher prices with the result that no fresh sales of importance have been possible. Naturally therefore the market continues to remain dull and featureless without any definite tendency at the moment.

THE FLYING RANEE

Special Reduced Fares For Women

(From A Correspondent.)

The response to the B. B. & C. I. Railway's latest venture in the Flying Ranee has been nothing less than extraordinary. The Railway authorities themselves are surprised at the wave of popularity which has swept over the people of Bombay, and rather than let the Bombay people have every thing their own way, they are now running the Flying Ranee as a daily service and giving the people residing at the Coast towns their chance of coming to Bombay.

But now comes another announcement. The Railway have noticed that men predominate as passengers by this train which is not perhaps as it should be. To encourage family travel, the Railway now propose to give special reduced fares for ladies and they will in future be able to get away from Bombay for the week-end and travel by this train paying a single fare for the return journey. To our knowledge the giving of special reduced fares to ladies only is a decided innovation and should provide an added attraction to the fair sex.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, May 22

M M ss Bhutan of 2911 reg tons, Captain F McEwan arrived from Antwerp via Middlesbrough, Immingham, Southampton, Portsaid, Suez and Aden with general cargo.

B I S N ss Varela of 1926 reg tons, Captain A Danbrook arrived from Basrah via Khoramshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

P and O ss Narkunda of 9464 reg tons, Captain H Williams arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Freemantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Killick Nixon ss City of Benares of 6720 reg tons, Captain A Lee sailed for Liverpool and Glasgow via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Gazana of 3191 reg tons, Captain E G Kingcome sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N ss Narkunda of 9464 reg tons, Captain H Williams sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following steamer booked for loading on 21-5-37:—

S S Tokushima Maru (N Y K) for China, Japan Ports via Bedi Bunder, Karachi and Singapore.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, May 22

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 City of Benares 6720 Karachi 22-5 K Nixon
2 Jalajyoti 2698 Rangoon 25-5 Scindia, S N
4 Clan Macphie 4114 Bhavnagar 25-5 J Finlay
5 Tokushima Maru 3703 Karachi 25-5 N Y Kaisha
9 Mayebashi Maru 4321 Karachi 26-5 N Y Kaisha
11 Glasgow Maru 4227 Japan 23-5 M M
14 Celebes Maru 4262 Japan 23-5 O S Kaisha
15 City of Mandalay 4497 Antwerp 25-5 K Nixon
16 Gazana 3191 Karachi 22-5 M M
17 C/Auckland 5288 Colombo N F F F Campbell

VICTORIA DUCK

1 Tanfield 2776 Calcutta 23-5 M M
2 Goalpara 3216 Rangoon 23-5 M M
4 Varela 1926 N F, N F, M M
5 Hashemi 298 M Coast N F S Hassum
15 Cambay Star 320 Malabar Coast 22-5 S Hassum.

PRINCES DOCK

A Nirpura 3647 Calcutta via Colombo 23-5 M M
M Bankura 189, N F 26-5 M M

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Bhutan 22-5-37 M M
Carthage 27-5-37 P and O S N
Strathnaver 3-6-37 P and O
Ranchi 10-6-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Castalia 26-5-37 Anchor Line
City of Bedford 27-5-37 K Nixon
Clan Murray 31-5-37 James Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Aagtekerk 23-5-37 L Edward
Watchfels 29-5-37 L Edwards
Vasaland 31-5-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Pierce 28-5-37 F F Campbell

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Ginyo Maru 30-5-37 N Y K
Victoria Maru 25-5-37 O S K
London Maru 24-5-37 O S K
Ranpura 28-5-37 P and O
Tokiwa Maru 15-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Kifuku Maru 9-6-37 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 27-5-37 L Triestino

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 22-5-37 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Barpeta 27-5-37 M M
Vasna 29-5-37 M M
Varela 2-5-37 M M

FROM HULL

Serbino 30-5-37 James Finlay

FROM TRIESTE

Gloria Stella 27-5-37 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Laconia 26-5-37 L Triestino
Moncalieri 24-5-37 I T

FROM BASSEIN

Cranfield 24-5-37 M M
Garmula 23-5-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Queda 24-5-37 M M
Karanja 29-5-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Treuenfels 23-5-37 L Edward
Mayebashi Maru 27-5-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM RANGOON

Naringa 30-5-37 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Gharinda 26-5-37 M M
Sirsa 30-5-37 M M

SAILING DATES

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 7-6-37 K N

FOR SYDNEY

Mongolia 6-6-37 P and O

FOR NEW YORK

Press Pierce 28-5-37 F F Campbell
Pres Garfield 25-6-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 11-6-37 F F Campbell

FOR LONDON

Rawalpindi 12-6-37 P and O
Mooltan 19-6-37 P and O
Ranpura 29-5-37 P and O
Corfu 26-6-37 P and O
Mongolia 5-6-37 P and O

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Bian Camand 27-5 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Mantai Maru 25-5-37 O S K
Celebes Maru 26-5-37 O S K
Bhutan 25-5-37 M M
Carthage 27-5-37 P and O
London Maru 8-6-37 O S Kaisha
Tokushima Maru 5-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Giyo Maru 11-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 8-6-37 L Triestino

FOR HAMBURG

Treuenfels 26-5-37 L Edwards

FOR DUNKERK

City of Mandalay 25-5-37 K Nixon

FOR CALCUTTA

Laconia 28-5-37 L Triestino

FOR BASSEIN

Jalajyoti 25-5-37 Scindia Steam

FOR BASRA

Bankura 26-5-37 M M
Barpeta 2-6-37 M M
Gloria Stella 27-5-37 L Triestino
Vasna 3-6-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Fairea 26-5-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Celebes Maru, 22-5-37 O S K
Vita 27-5-37 M M

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Laganbank 20-5-37
S S Mayebashi Maru 21-5-37
S S Parvati 21-5-37
S S Tanfield 22-5-37

EXPORTS

S S City of Mandalay for Dunkirk: 600 bags blood meal A Dawn

For Antwerp: 62 bags mustard seed G Gokalchand; 110 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji; 42 bales cotton raw B Harakhchand.

S S Treuenfels for Rotterdam: 134 bags gum A Virji; 6000 pockets groundnut oil cake A Oomerbhoy

For Boston: 50 bales cotton waste M Chandulal.

For Ghent: 220 bales cotton raw Swastik G Trading.

For Hamburg: 28 bags gum A Virji; 177 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 110 bales cotton waste oily B Premji; 57 bales cotton waste clean India Produce Export Co; 45 bales cotton waste oily M Chandulal; 120 bales cotton waste oily B Karsondas; 55 bales bones sinews B Ardeshir; 50 bags black pepper B Ratanshi; 75 bags black pepper A L M Abbosi; 44 bags black pepper J L Gandhi; 55 bags cotton raw K M Nathoo.

For Copenhagen: 25 bales cotton waste Indian Produce Exporter.

For Helsingbarg: 712 bags bones sinews B Ardeshir

For New York: 50 bales cotton waste M Chandulal.

For Antwerp: 30 bales cotton fly N D Kaikini; 4665 bags castorseed M Bhuta; 50 bales cotton raw Swastik G Trading Co

S S Lahore for Hull: 100 bales raw wool D Abraham; 125 bales hide fleshing B Ardeshir.

For London: 98 bales dry salted goat skins D Abraham; 50 casks condiments Poonjiaji.

For Antwerp: 100 bales hemp raw K J Kapadia

S S Tokushima Maru for Nagoya: 250 tons iron scrap M G Abulhussain

For Yokohama: 150 tons old steel scrap G Gabriel; 115 tons old iron scrap C Manilal

For Kobe: 55 tons old iron scrap G Manila!; 160 tons old iron scrap Faiz.

S S Bhutan for Hongkong: 117 bales cotton grey yarn D Sassoon and Co

For Shanghai: 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

S S Glasgow Maru for Kobe: 100 bs cotton raw A Khimji; 100 bales cotton raw N Nagsee

S S Mayebashi Maru for Kobe: 200 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 200 bales cotton raw S Karamshi; 300 bales cotton raw Kotak

For Yokohama: 100 bales cotton raw Kotak

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe: 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton raw Kotak

IMPORTS

S S Strathmore Agents M Mackenzie from London: 34 cases machinery; 72 loose tyres; 163 cases medicines; 50 bundles glucose D; 55 drums malt extract; 23 cases maps; 73 drums fennerial boxes, isolating switch, elect cable etc; 119 bales paper; 20 cases dentifrice; 70 cases biscuits; 34 cases elect goods; 33 cases gripe water; 189 trs waterproof paper; 20 cases provisions; 42 cases sweets; 78 cases fish; 38 kegs iron work; 61 boxes preserves; 21 cases quinine; 165 cases barley water; 120 cases cigarettes; 38 cases books; 17 cases radio sets; 61 cases boot polish; 20 cases playing cards; 157 cases whisky; 77 cases wine; 60 cases milk powder; 125 cases malted milk; 25 cases fruit cordials; 57 cases elect ceiling; 480 loose tyres with tubes inserted; 310 bags farina; 42 cases bacon; drums printing ink; 775 cases paint; 72 packages agarol; 5162 drums portland cement; 50 kegs dry white lead; 210 drums disinfectant; 26 cases toilet soap; 430 dms cement; 390 kegs borax; 36 cases lead plates accumulator parts machy; 22 cases cocoa; 120 cases chocolate; 20 cases glass paper; 40 bundles rolled oats.

From Amsterdam: 2285 cases beer; 60 bags potato flour; 125 bags caraway seeds.

From Boulogne: 25 cases wine

From Rotterdam: 40 drums isoapon (toilet soap); 39 cases cotton yarn

From Zurich: 27 cases art silk embd cotton goods; 54 cases aniline colour; 20 cases radio apparatus; 15 cases cotton embd piecegoods.

From Marseilles: 40 cases vermouth; 15 cases alaram clocks; 32 cases mineral water; 45 cases pharm products; 250 bags almonds; 100 kegs lead oil; 50 cases gum; 26 cases olive oil; 23 cks aniline colours; 40 bales picking bands; 30 cases wine.

From Aden: 100 bags bajree; 20 cases art silk piecegoods; 50 bags charis.

From Alexandretta: 386 bags pist nuts.

S S Hatarana Agents M Mackenzie from Rangoon: 30955 bags rice; 476 pieces teak squares; 83 pieces teak parts; 6980 pieces teak scantlings; 647 pieces teak planks; 25 bags white beans; 43 bags betelnuts; 52 pieces black tin; 1056 boxes pig lead; 900 pcs old land map; 290 cases iron nails; 82 cases empty casks; 123 cases cutch.

From Colombo: 158 casks tallow; 20 cases milk powder; 80 bags flour;.

From Cochin: 61 chests tea; 40 cases rubber.

From Calicut: 26 jottas coir yarn; 156 jottas coir rope; 80 bundles coir fibre.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 22.

	Cwts.
Wheat	19,938
Linseed	13,625
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	351
Gingellyseed	175
Poppyseed	160
Groundnuts	3,697
Castorseed	771
Rice	28,570
Myrabollams	1,121
Cottonseed	3,241
Mowraseed	106
Gram	881
Joowar	1,582
Maize	22
Barley	7
Bajree	139
Indian Sugar	3,639
	Tons.
Coal	1,017

FOREIGN COTTON MARKETS

New York Cotton Prices Decline By Eleven Points

BUYERS TIMID DUE TO DULLNESS IN SPOT AND CLOTH MARKETS

Prices Subsiding Owing To Lack Of Constructive Features

BOMBAY: May 22.

The American Cotton Markets presented a firm front at the opening on Friday in reflection to better foreign demand, particularly from Bombay interests, of a straddling nature. But there was no general follow-up on the buying side as buyers were hesitant owing to slackness in Spot and Goods markets. Besides local and Commission Houses appeared as sellers in view of the generally favourable weather. Prices recorded a loss of nearly half a dollar per bale.

The proposed crop control programme, it is understood, will not be satisfactory to the Senate Agricultural Committee. Fresh proposals are expected. The revised estimate acreage is 34,953,000 acres.

FINAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES 1936 COTTON CROP:

Production 12,399,000 bales, Cultivation July First 30,960,000 acres, Acreage Picked 30,028,000 acres, Yield per acre 197.9 pounds.

The Chicago Grain Market showed a resisting tendency for the downward trend. But May contract declined sharply on heavy deliveries.

Owing to the uncertainty regarding the immediate future trend of the market, traders held aloof with the result that operations were generally colourless on the Stock Exchange. The list finished in an indecisive manner.

The New York cotton market opened with October contract standing at 12.85 plus 09. The opening level, however, soon proved to be the highest for the day. Foreign buying caused the firmness during the initial period. But thereafter market developed a gradual sagging tendency as there was no follow up on the buying side. Buyers were reluctant to extent their commitments owing to the continued reports of favourable weather.

Liquidation in July with renewed activity and selling by local and Commission Houses weighed over the market. Prices assumed a steady downward trend in absence of support. The opening gain was totally lost and prices declined further, October finally falling down to 12.65—11 the lowest level for the day. As support was totally insufficient even a partial recovery could not be made and the session terminated with October standing at 12.65—11 the lowest level. Spot market declined by 11 points to 13.25.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans market suffered a setback in sympathy with the weakness of New York futures. July and October contracts finished at 12.65—10 and 12.66—07. Spot market closed at 13.05—10.

Liverpool cotton market was closed on the 21st instant.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

New York Highest (10-0 a.m.)	12.85 plus 09
New York Lowest (2-39 p.m.)	12.65 —11
Liverpool—closed.	

Telegraphic advices:—

The following cable advices have been received by the undermentioned firm from their foreign friends:—

Messrs. Patel Bors:—

Liverpool:—New York: July liquidation, very thin market.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd.

New York.—Dullness Spot and Cloth markets making buyers timid. July liquidation therefore proving drag on market as spot interests principal buyers against sales new crops at gradually narrowing differences.

New York:—Early foreign demand met mill hedges and July liquidation.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee:—

New York:—Correspondent revised estimate acreage 34,953. Crop is backward. Demand not sustained. July liquidation continuing. Crop control proposals reported will not be satisfactory to House of Representatives Agricultural Committee. Other proposals expected.

NEW WORK COTTON

New York, May 22.

May	.....
July	..... 12.84
October	..... 12.77
December	..... 12.75
January	..... 12.73
March	..... 12.62
Middling Spot	..... 13.34

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern: Generally fair.
Central: Generally fair.
Western: Cloudy and cooler.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 22.

May	.....
July	..... 12.74
October	..... 12.76
Middling Spot	..... 13.15

11 A.M. RANGES: Closed.
NOON CALL: Closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, May 22.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	 4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	..... Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	..... Nil
Day's Exports to China and Japan	 1,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 22.

T.T. London on:—	
New York	4.94.15
Paris	110.84
Berlin	12.30-1|8
Madrid	nom. 85.75
Amsterdam	8.98-3|4
Brussels	20.30-1|2
Milan	93.90
Berne	21.61
Prague	141.75

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE.

London, May 22.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.

Interest day to day loan unchanged.

Interest 7 days' market loan unchanged.

LINSEED OIL

London, May 22.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. June sellers 29\|7-1\|2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London per cwt. Sept\|Dec. sellers 29\|7-1\|2.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London dated 21st May 1937.

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	80 0 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 7 6
Bank of London and S. America	6 4 0
B. B. and C. I. Rly. Ord. Stock	114 0 0
Bornoe Ltd. Pref.	1 2 0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord. A Stock	26 0 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 7 6
Cellulose Acetate (Silk) Ord.	0 14 6
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord.	0 1 3
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	2 19 0
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk.	45 0 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest Trust Defd. Stk.	105 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7 10 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 5 0
J. Lyons and Co. "A" Ord.	6 9 0
G. and E. Morton 7 per cent Preference	0 0 6
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 5 0
Salt Saltaires Deferred Ord.	0 8 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	96 0 0
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord.	2 2 3

LONDON METALS

London, May 21.

Copper	£58 15 0
Spelter	£24 2 6
Lead	£24 10 0
Tin	£251 5 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 22

Standard copper cash buyers	£61-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£59-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£68-0-0
Bombay market quotations—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 42-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 58 8 0
Tone: Steady.	
Motilal Hirabhai	53-12
Monogram	53-2

LONDON SLVER

London, May 22.

Spot	..... 20-3|8
Forward	..... 20-7|16

LONDON GOLD

London, May 22.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-0-6

LONDON PROUCE

London, May 22.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe: May\|June sellers 46\|-.

Wheat Barletta, Russo May\|June sellers 46\|-.

Wheat South Australian June sellers 46\|9.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 22.

Following a decline of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 236/8 for Broach July/August delivery and declined to Rs. 236/4 on scattered selling. Later on market advanced to Rs. 237 on active short covering. Liverpool market was closed. Our market was quiet and closed at 5 p.m. as under:

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	233 0 0
Broach J/A	237 0 0
New Broach A/M	241 8 0
Oomra May	226 12 0
Oomra July	226 4 0
New Oomra D/J	220 8 0
Bengal May	197 0 0
Bengal July	196 8 0
New Bengal D/J	183 8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 22.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U.P.	204	201	198	195
Punjab	204	201	198	195
Oomra No. 3	236	233	230	227
C. P. No. 1	249	246	243	240
C. P. No.2	240	237	234	231
Broach No. 2	239	237	234	231
Punjab-Ame.	247	245	242	239
Surat	298	296	293	290
Rajpipla	293	281	288	285
Navsari	308	306	303	300

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 22.

Bengal Superfine	204/206
Bengal Fine	200/202
C. P. 1	235/37
C. P. 2	229/31
Arvi	229/31
Ellichpur	255/29
Berar	222/27
Khamgaon	222/27
Mulkapur	222/25
Khandesh	217/22
Jalna/Sailu	217/22
Burwah Sanavad	222/25
Mathia	192/97
Broach Fine	233/39
Punjab/American	233/43
Punjab 289F	303/13
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	283/86
Surat	286/91
Navsari	301/06
Kampala	413/16

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 22

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh		204,321
Central India	646	324,675
Barsi and Nagar	228	170,011
Hyderabad Gaorani	68	98,144
Berar	770	557,672
Central Provinces	87	112,454
Total Oomras	1,799	1,467,277
Dholera	482	109,862
N W Provinces		9,463
Rajputana	221	86,604
Sind Punjab	497	320,654
Broach	1,330	323,169
Coompta and Dharwar	615	49,328
Westerns Northerns	212	33,143
Cocoanada		141
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	200	11,200
Persian		14
American		11,437
Egyptian and African	2,009	315,032
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		22
Total	7,525	2,737,346

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 20th May

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	2,991	408,111
Japan and China	3,100	1,161,237
Coast Ports		27,550
Up-country by Rail		211,584
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		60,743
Total	6,091	1,869,225

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales,	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 21-5-37	6645000	6835000
Receipts Yesterday 21-5-37	11000	8000
Exports to date 21-5-37	5274000	5661000
Stock at Ports 21-5-37	1427000	1 84000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-5-37	1159000	1648000
Stock at Liverpool 21-5-37	928000	705000
Visible Supply 21-5-37	4125000	4508000
Quantity in sight 21-5-37	12544000	11857000
Quantity out of sight 21-5-37	11671000	10455000

Cotton Arrivals

Bombay, May 22.

Receipts into Bombay on 20th May	5,195
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,729,821
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,584,197
Increase	145,624

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 21.

SAKELS—	
May	17.83 plus 8
July	18.31 —3
November	19.11 plus 3
January	19.33 plus 5
March	19.23 plus 5
ASHMOUNI—	
June	17.25
August	16.38 plus 01
October	15.12 plus 10
December	15.03 plus 11
February	15.01 plus 11
GIZA—	
July	18.38 —07
November	17.46 plus 03

LONDON RUBBER

London, May 22.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb: Sellers 10-3\|8.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, May 22.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9.

RESERVE BANK INDIA

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act, as at the close of business on Friday, the 14th May 1937.

Bombay, May 21.

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	129,65,74,000
(b) In Burma	5,92,31,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	101,40,03,000
(b) In Burma	5,09,22,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	5,50,02,000
(b) In Burma	7,73,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	7,09
(b) In Burma	20,09,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	57,79,000
(b) In Burma	97,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	19,95,000
(b) In Burma	68,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	25,10,54,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	117,59,14,000
(b) In Burma	6,64,12,000
6. Bills Discounted—	
(a) In India	7,33,97,600
(b) In Burma	27,23,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Bombay, May 22

Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight ended 15th May, 1937:

LIABILITIES

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital subscribed	3,36,00,000	
Capital paid up		1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund		70,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.		31,72,19,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustment		6,55,19,000
		40,65,38,000

ASSETS

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised Securities	7,51,34,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	6,09,56,000
Bills Discounted	2,02,06,000
Lands and Buildings	1,29,11,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	5,35,97,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc.	18,37,34,000
	40,65,38,000

Latest Weather Forcast

Liverpool, May 22

Cotton: Slightly warmer; light rains in Alabama; light to moderate rainfall in Oklahoma. The Daily Official U. S. Government forecast says: "Entire Belt partly cloudy."

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, May 22.

The local market was easy owing to foreign weak advices and better weather there was profit-taking and the market was unhealthy the undertone of the market was weak.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	8 5 0
Linseed September	8 7 3
Wheat May	5 11 0
Wheat September	5 11 6

Groundnuts Coromandal

London, May 21

June £14-3-9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 22

Groundnuts May—	
Opening	40 14 0
Highest	40 14 0
Lowest	40 10 0
Closing	40 10 0
Groundnuts August—	
Opening	42 8 0
Highest	42 13 6
Lowest	42 0 6
Closing	42 0 6
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	35 0 0
Highest	35 0 0
Lowest	34 14 6
Closing	34 14 6
Castorseeds September—	
Opening	36 11 0
Highest	36 11 6
Lowest	36 8 0
Closing	36 9 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	19 12 0
Highest	19 12 0
Lowest	19 10 0
Closing	19 10 0
Cottonseeds September—	
Opening	21 2 0
Highest	21 2 0
Lowest	20 15 0
Closing	21 1 3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 21

May	115 3/4d.
July	113 3/4d.
October	107 1/2d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 22.

Ready Javas Rs. 14-4-0.
Shipment May-June Rs. 5-2-6.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-1-6.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-2-0.
Kesar Rs. 10-15-0.
Saraya Rs. 10-5-0.
Java Spot Fs. 7-2-1/2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 22.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100
3 per cent 1951/54 101/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/10
3 per cent U P Bonds 97
5 per cent 1939/44 105/6
5 per cent 1940/43 106/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/14

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 119/6.
4 per cent 1953/63 111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104/12
6 per cent 1935 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 107/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 106/8
5 per cent M Deb 1949 117
5 per cent 1954 129
6 per cent K P T 1956 129
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 95 for the next settlement the rates improved to Rs. 95/6 cash is quoting 3 annas higher. The opening of the 14th June settlement and shortage of scrips imparted strength.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, May 22.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks's selling I I D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 271 1/4
Bank's selling T T 269 1/4
Bank's buying T T 267 1/4

PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T 829
Bank's buying T T 844

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2 (1/8 lower from July.)
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM:—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HUNGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 83

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 81 1/8

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN:—
Bank's selling D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.94 1/8 21st instant.
Japan/London 1/2 22nd instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 15/16 22nd instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2 22nd instant
Java/London 8.96 1/2 22nd instant.
London/Paris 110.81 21st instant.
London/Belgium 29.30 5/8 21st instant.
London/Switzerland 21.50 1/4 21st instant
London/Berlin 12.29 3/4 21st instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 21st instant.
London/New York 4.94.17 21st instant
London/Amsterdam 8.98 5/8 21st instant.
London/Italy 93.90 21st instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 20th instant.
Gold £7-0-6 21st instant.
Silver London Ready 20 5/16 20th instant
Silver London Ready 20 3/8 21st instant.
Silver London Forward 20 7/16 20th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 7/16 21st instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 20th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 21st instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 20th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 21st instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 20th instant
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 21st instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 21.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 232; Highest 233 1/4; Lowest 232; Closing 233.

Broach July/Aug. Op. 236 1/2; Highest 237 3/4; Lowest 236 1/2; Closing 237 3/4.

Broach A/M. 1938 Op. 242; Highest 243 1/4; Lowest 242; Closing 243 1/4.

Oomra May Op. 224; Highest 227; Lowest 224; Closing 227.

Oomra July Op. 226 1/4; Highest 227 1/2; Lowest 226 1/4; Closing 227 1/2.

Oomra D/J. Op. 222; Highest 222 1/2; Lowest 222; Closing 222 1/2.

Bengal May Op. 196; Highest 196; Lowest 195 1/2; Closing 195 1/2.

Bengal July 196 1/4; Highest 196 3/4; Lowest 196 1/4; Closing 196 3/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 184; Highest 184; Lowest 184; Closing 184.

T/Mandi for Broach July/August (21-5-37) Rs. 7.

T/Mandi for Broach July/August (30-5-37) Rs. 9 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 29 3/4.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, May 21

May	dol 1.28 1/4
July	dol 1.20 5/8
September	dol 1.19

LONDON SEEDS

London, May 22.

Lnseed , La Plata, Hull, c.i.f.
May\|June sellers £13-3-9.
Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f.
May\|June sellers £14-15-0.
Linseed Bombay, London, c.i.f.
May\|June sellers £15-17-6.
Rapeseed Toria, Hull\|Con't c.i.f.
May\|June sellers £15-2-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f.
May\|June sellers £14-7-6.

Selling Pressure In Tata Powers

Steels Steady; Mills And Cements Easy

BOMBAY: May 22.

The local market opened to-day steady, but on short covering the market advanced. Later on general realizing brought the market down. There was brisk business and the market grinded round the present levels.

There was more selling pressure in Tata Power shares, and prices declined considerably.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,645 and advanced to Rs. 1,680 on short covering, but at this level there was heavy selling and prices declined to Rs. 1,655.

Tata Steel Ordinary shares were done up at Rs. 355.

There was heavy selling pressure in Hydro-Electric Section and Tata Powers after opening at Rs. 1,487 declined to Rs. 1,465.

Mills and Cement Sections were easy, Bombay Dyeing at Rs. 910.

Bombay Burmas remained steady.

The new settlement will commence from the 25th inst.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY: May 22.

	Rs. aa.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	296 4
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	910 0
100 CENTURY	187 8
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3) XD	277 8
100 COLABA (nil)	181 4
100 Coorla	107 8
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	375 0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-8-6
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	135 0
100 GOKAK	203 12
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1725 0
100 Indore	51 4
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	82 8
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	311 4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	570 0
250 Madras United	11 0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1,100 0
250 Model	56 4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	118 12
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	237 8
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	51 0
100 Phoenix (10)	312 8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	77 8
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	2,300 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-8)	90 10
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5-0) XD	245 0
100 Swan (nil)	103 12
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1300 0
1000 Western	805 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	109 8
25-50 Central (As. 12)	33 14
500 Imperial	1535 0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	375 0
50-100 Indian (Rs. 2-8)	137 0
100 Reserve Bank	129 4
6 Union (As. 4)	5 11
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	164 0
10 BUNDI (As. 10)	39 12
100 Coimbatore (Rs 10)	221 4
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	132 8
160 INDIAN (Rs. 24)	515 0
40 Katni Def (Rs 83-8-9)	2322 8
100 KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	380 0
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	297 8
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	29 4
100 SHAHABAD (As. 14)	498 12
70 United	165-0
INSURANCE	
80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1035 0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15 0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43 4
20 Mercantile	55 0
200 Oriental (125)	5500 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 10
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	170 0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1667 8
10 Ajmer (Rs. 4)	14 0
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	151 14
100 Bom Suburban (Rs. 5)	190 0
10 Broach	14 4
100 Karachi (4)	267 8
100 Poona (4)	285 0
100 Surat (Rs 6)	208 12
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	179 6
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 22-8)	1462 8
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	910 0
100 C. Province	96 0
100 Dhond Baramati	102 0
100 Gujarat	93 8
100 Mandra Bhon	97 8
100 Pachora Jamner	97 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	101 0
500 Tapti Valley	768 12
MININGS	
10 SHIVRAJPUR (As. 8)	64 4
30 TATA STEEL DEF (Rs 7-8)	1655 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 6)	355 0
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5) XD	313 12
50 B. SUGAR (Rs. 7)	168 12
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900 0
250 BOM STEAM (Rs. 16)	281 4
125 B. BURMA (Rs 12-9)	727 8
50 Do Conty (Rs. 6)	236 4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5 15 3
50 B TELEPHONE (Re. 1-8)	116 0
9 Burma Crop (As. 8)	11 9
2sh. Indian Copper	3 6
10 Indian I and Steel XD	46 0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	135 0
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	49 0
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	610 0
100 I Radio Ord (15)	530 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	616 8
15 Scindia	27 10
30 PREMIER CON.	90 12
25 Tata Oil (nil)	27 8
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1510 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	300 0
7 p.c Bom Tram (TF)	82 4
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	530 0
7 p.c Katni 1st	136 4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T.F.)	146 4
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	104 8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	180 0
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1515 0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	200 0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	177 0
7 p.c Vishnu	692 8
DEBENTURES.	
3-3|4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 0
6 p.c Andhra Valley	110 0
4 p.c. Bom Telephone	51 12
7 p.c Sholapur	80 12
8 p.c Tata Hydro	110 0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares ex forward List.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 22.

Century (191/4)	187 188 187
Bom. Dyeing (910)	902 901 910 908 910
Kohinoor (313/2)	311 310 311
Central India (277/8)	275 278 277
New Great (240)	235 238 237
Simplex (91/14)	92 90/10
Swadeshi (246/14)	248 245
Bundi (40)	40 39/12
I. Cement (521/4)	517 512 517 515 516 515
Punjab (29/4)	29/4
Shahabad (501/4)	500 501 498/12
Andhra (1670)	1660 1665 1667
Tata Hydro (180/5)	180 179/8
Tata Power (1490)	1487 1465 1475 1467 1462
Tram. Ord. (151/14)	151/14 152/3
T. Steel Dfd. (1665)	1645 1660 1655 1665 1660 1680 1660 1672 1650 1655
T. Steel Ord. (353)	353 355 354 358 355 358 354 355
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (177/4)	177
Bellapur (170)	168
B. Steam (282/8)	282 281
B. Burma (715)	707 702 721 720 730 727 733 726 727

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, May 21.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karachi have received the following report from the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Ame. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	47
Ame. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	45
Electric Power and Light	17
Electric P. and Light 7 p.c. Pfd	65
Electric Bond Common	17
Consols (Gas Edison	35
American Tel. and Tel.	167 1/2
Western Union Telg.	57 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	58
Erie Rly.	19
New York Central Rly.	45 3/4
Southern Pacific Rly.	55
Amr. Tob B.	78
Northern S. Power A.	22
R. C. A.	9
Jap. Ext. S. F. 6 1/2 p.c. 1954	96 1/4
Bethelehem Steel	84
Republican Steel	35
United States Steel	96 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	53 1/8
Int. Nickel of Canada	61
Chrysler	112
General Motors	58
General Electric	84 1/4
American Radiator	22
Socony	18 3/4
Skelley Oil	83
Chase Bank	52 1/2
National City Bank	46 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	860
Youngstown Sheet	85
Amerex	27 1/2
Ladium Steel	31
Jap. Ext. S. F. 5 1/2 per cent 1965	84 1/2

Market quiet, slightly easier; tone good. Turnover 770000 shares. Carloadings for the week 22261.

AHMEDABAD SHARE BAZAR

Ahmedabad, May 22

The following are the closing quotations of to-day's share bazar:

Ashok	367
Aryoday Spinning	212-8
Calico	551-4
Jubili	177-8
Marsdan	75

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A. 1937 Expected—New York July (closing) Rs. 50 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/8.

Broach A/M. 1938 Expected—New York May (closing) Rs. 45 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/8.

New York Sugar

New York, May 21.

July 2.44 unchanged.
September 2.45 unchanged.
December 2.46 plus 1.
January 2.39 plus 2.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 24, 1937

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

DO NOT PAY ILLEGAL EXTORTIONS

Pandit Pant's Call To U. P. Peasants

Village Woman Tells Amazing Story Of Reign Of Terror: Her Life In Danger!

CONGRESS PARTY LEADER ORDERS INQUIRY INTO ALLEGATIONS

(From A Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW: (By Mail).

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant has just returned after a four-days' tour of the cane-growing areas in Gorakhpur district. He went through a very heavy programme that had been drawn up for him. Prof. Shibban Bal Saksena and Baba Raghava Das accompanied him throughout this tour. On all the four days, Pt. Pant toured from 6 in the morning till 2 the following morning, and as such covered over 600 miles of indifferent roads. He addressed 23 huge mass meetings in the cane-growing areas and paid visits to eleven sugar factories. At the conclusion of the tour, he discussed the problem threadbare in a conference of sugar manufacturers.

At Sahjanwan Railway Station, a grand reception was accorded to him. He addressed a huge mass meeting there. Here there is a jute mill, in which a strike had just fizzled out. Some of the workers of the mill met Pt. Pant, who was shocked to hear of the extremely low wages paid to the workers. He has ordered a full inquiry into the conditions prevalent in the mill to be made by Prof. Saksena and to submit his report to him at an early date.

INADEQUATE RELIEF

From Sahjanwan, he motored to Bansgaon, where he addressed another huge mass meeting. This tehsil was one of the worst affected ones in the district during the last floods, and Pt. Pant was surprised at the extremely inadequate relief given by the Government to this flood-stricken area of the district.

He paid visits to Deoria, Sardarnagar, Baitalpur and Gauri Bazaar, where he was received by the proprietors and managers of the sugar mills with whom he discussed the sugarcane problem at length. Two mills had already closed down recently for want of an adequate supply of cane, when at a distance of between 25 to 50 miles northwards, some one crore maunds of sugarcane appeared to have had no alternative other than to be consigned to ashes. Paucity of wagons and the burden of freight did not permit these mills to continue crushing the surplus sugarcane with profit.

Besides meeting the millowners, he also addressed huge mass meetings at each of these places.

The second day's programme was much upset. But he covered 150 miles, in the course of which he addressed a number of public meetings and saw mill authorities and others.

The last two days of his tour were spent in touring the Maharajgunj Tehsil, where the sugarcane crisis has been the most acute, and where also the excesses perpetrated against the peasants are alleged to be most shocking. This tehsil is bounded on the north by Nepal. The warmth of the receptions accorded in this tehsil was unique.

AT VILLAGE SEONTRI

The first place in his programme for the tehsil was a visit to village Seontri, the place of residence of Mr. Purnamasi, the Harijan M.L.A., from this constituency. It was here that the death of his wife by alleged beating had taken place during last elections. A most dastardly attempt was later made on the life of Mr. Purnamasi himself in broad daylight, on January 27, when Baba Raghava Das and other Congress workers reached there just in time to save him. Pt. Pant, however, could not reach Seontri, as the road was too bad. He had, therefore, to be content with staying at Nautanwan. The meeting at Seontri had therefore to be addressed by Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena and Baba Raghava Das, who were there. It was a very huge mass meeting, attended by about 10,000 people, some of whom came from beyond the Nepal border even. But, the most astonishing thing about the meeting was that not a single man of the Seontri Ilaqa attended it. On inquiry it was alleged, that a threat had been given that anyone who attended the meeting with a fate similar to that of Mr. Purnamasi. One woman, the wife of Bansi Chamar of village Seontri, complained at the meeting that her life was in danger and that she wanted to meet Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant.

WOMAN NARRATES STORY

She was, consequently, taken to Nautanwan, where she related to Pt. Pant how a week after the death of Mr. Purnamasi's wife, a 'sipahi' had beaten her husband so mercilessly that he died six days after the beating. Since then, she was kept under close guard so that she might not be able to relate her story to anybody. She also alleged that once her statements had been taken by some officials and she had been compelled to say that her husband had died a natural death. Pt. Pant got her statement recorded and asked Prof. Saksena to make a full inquiry into her allegations and to send the report of the inquiry to him as early as possible.

The meeting at Nautanwan was addressed by Pt. Pant. No less than 40,000 persons attended it. Loud speakers had been installed. Pt. Pant, in the course of his speech, referred at length to the alleged atrocities committed on Mr. Purnamasi and congratulated him on his brave stand. He said he was surprised at the conditions prevailed in this district, where reports of death by beating and allegations of abductions received such scant attention by the authorities. After dealing with the local grievances of the people, Pt. Pant explained to the audience the present political situation in the country. He said:—

THEIR DAYS NUMBERED

"You have dethroned Rajas from their high pedestals and put humble public servants in their place. Let ignorant foolish zamindars and karindas and petty government officials wreak their vengeance upon you for having done your duty, but they should not forget that their days are numbered and their 'zulum' would soon recoil on their own heads. These people do not seem to know that your verdict at the polls has shaken the very foundation of the British domination in India. If they want to exist in the coming order of things, they must prove their utility by serving you." He asked them: "Do you still not realise the power of your vote?"

ILLEGAL EXTORTIONS

He then went on to say that he had heard with horror of the extent to which unauthorised excesses in rent was extorted from the tenants of the district, and told them that the Congress Party in the U. P. Legislature had appointed a Sub-Committee to inquire into this problem of theirs fully, and that their representative, Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena, had been appointed its convenor. But, he said, till the time that the committee completed its labours, they ought to stop henceforth paying the illegal extortions and should pay only the rent fixed in the Patwari's papers. In case the zemindars did not accept that rent, he asked them to deposit the same in the Tehsildar's office or should send it by Money Order. He also appealed to them to stop 'begar, Hari' etc. He said that these practices degraded them and he wanted them henceforth to be self-respecting men, who fulfil their duties but do not relinquish any single right of theirs. He asked them to commit no injustice, but also to suffer none.

CONGRESS POSITION EXPLAINED.

He then said: "Your immediate troubles will soon be relieved, because by your votes you have sent your representative in the Assembly in an absolute majority. We have refused to take office because we were not prepared to acknowledge anyone except yourselves as our masters. When the Governor called me, I told him that I could accept the responsibility of administering the province, but in discharging my responsibility, I would regard the people and not himself as my master, and that I would take my orders from them and from nobody else. The Governor did not agree to this and I, therefore, refused to accept the responsibility. But, you should not be afraid, whether we are in office or not, because our very presence there is sufficient to compel the Government to woo you and to relieve your distress."

Pt. Pant, concluding asked the audience whether the course of action adopted by him was correct or not. The peasants' approval was unanimous and as emphatic as they could express it

From Nautanwan, Pt. Pant went to Bridgmanganj, Campiergunj and Pharenda, and addressed huge public meetings there. He visited the Compiergunj and Pharenda Sugar Mills and discussed the sugarcane situation with the millowners there. The Pharenda Mills authorities had arranged a Party in his honour and presented to him a decent purse. They also assured Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant of their intention to continue crushing so long as cane was available to them.

TRAGIC SPECTACLE

On the fourth and last day, Panditji addressed mass meetings at Maharajgunj, Mithora, Nichlol, Siswa and Ghughli, places situated in the heart of Maharagunj Tehsil, where surplus sugarcane is concentrated. He was accorded a cordial welcome by the Siswa and Ghughli Mills. Besides this, Panditji addressed mass meetings at both these places, where loud speakers had been installed, the audience being about 20,000 men. In the course of his speech, Pt. Pant said:

"All along the way from Pharenda, I have seen large crops of cane standing on both sides of the road. Then I consider the fate that may await this enormous crop, my heart sinks within me. I cannot condemn the Government too strongly for their carelessness and negligence, in discharging their duty to the sugarcane growers of this district. They knew at the beginning of the crushing season the enormous increase that had taken place in the acreage under cane. Why did they not then try to place measures to get this surplus cane absorbed, from the very beginning of the crushing season. It was they who were responsible for encouraging the poor cultivator to sow this surplus crop of cane. Is it not a tragedy that sugar mills should close down or work below their full capacity, because they cannot find even sufficient sugarcane for their needs, while in the same district at distances between 25 and 50 miles a crore maunds of sugarcane had no purchaser and would perhaps have to be consigned to ashes?

Panditji then went on to explain to the Congress workers of the district that they must help the cane-growers in all possible ways in disposing of their cane. They could, he said, save them from the rapacities of unscrupulous middlemen and help the ignorant villager with information as to places where his cane can be marketed. He concluded by appealing to them thus: "You are the voluntary servants of the people and you must live up to that ideal."

Mr. Chunilal R. Loyalka, who presided over the annual prize-distribution ceremony of the Hindi School at Kurla on Sunday last. He takes much interest in the propagation of Hindi.

FIVE INJURED IN COLLIERY EXLPOSION

DHANBAD, May 22.

Five miners were seriously injured on Tuesday in Khas Jinagora colliery as a result of an explosion during blasting operations. The condition of three is reported to be precarious.—A.P.

275 POLITICALS RELEASED

Burma Governor's Act Of Clemency In Commemoration Of Coronation

RANGOON: May 22.

As forecast by the "Associated Press" on May 20, orders have been passed for the release of Political prisoners. Those to be released number 275, of whom 270 are Rebellion prisoners, including one woman and five Thakins professing the Dobama (Burma for the Burmans) creed.

It is understood that the Hon'ble U. Paw Tun, Minister for Home Affairs, will address the Rebellion Prisoners at the Central Jails at Rangoon and Tharrawaddy, on Empire Day, May 24.

The release of the prisoners has been sanctioned by the Governor of Burma as an act of Clemency in commemoration of the Coronation.—A. P.

GANDHIJI FOR WARDHA ON JUNE 8

Enrolment Of Congress R. C. Members In Full Swing

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT: May 22.

It is learnt that Mahatmaji will leave Tithal for Wardha on June 8 while the Patidar Ashram Silver Jubilee will be celebrated on June 9 under Sardar Vallabhbhai's presidentship.

After the selection of Haripura village for the next session of the Congress Kalabhai Fakirbhai an old leader of the Haripura village has been out with other workers to the surrounding villages and has enrolled 200 members for Congress Reception Committee from Haripura, Sigod, Bamni Akoti Samthan and Rayah of Bardoli Taluka.

THIS OR THAT?
THIS OR THAT?
THIS OR THAT?
THIS OR THAT?
THIS OR THAT?
THIS OR THAT?
THIS OR THAT?
THIS OR THAT?
THIS OR THAT?

WAIT AND SEE
FOR YOURSELF
ANNOUNCEMENT
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
OF OUR NEW COMPETITION

"Puppets" Bid For Longer Lease

PLANS TO CAPTURE MASS IMAGINATION

Agenda Before Forthcoming Ministers' Conference

"Chronicle" Special

The 'Interim' Ministries in all the Provinces where the Congress has secured the majority of seats in the legislatures are dragging on a precarious and unenviable existence.

With the public dead-set against them, with the legislators expressing No-Confidence in them, with serious doubts cast on the constitutionality of their existence, they have every reason to fear that their term of office may come to an end at any moment.

Only Hope Of Their Survival

They feel that the only hope of their survival lies in adopting and carrying out radical measures of amelioration and reform, thereby apparently putting the Congress in the wrong box and demonstrating to the public at large that they mean business and that the Constitution affords great opportunities for doing good without any kind of assurances from Ministers.

PAPER SCHEMES!

They have schemes and schemes—on paper. But when it comes to a question of putting their schemes into practice they come up against a grim reality—money. Where to find the money to finance these schemes? Their powers of taxation are limited and are confined to the heads enumerated in the Seventh Schedule to the Government of India Act. How best to raise the money that is needed, is the problem that is facing the Finance Ministers. They have racked their brains individually and found themselves unequal to the task.

Now they have decided to put their heads together to see if they can make something better out of the mess in which they find themselves. It is by now common knowledge that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has taken the initiative in the matter. It had already been reported that a conference of Ministers from all provinces was to be summoned to discuss the thorny problems that confront them and try to evolve a common programme for the whole of India.

WHEN CONFERENCE MEETS

It is now understood that the date for this conference has been provisionally fixed—on or about the 7th of June—It is also learnt that the conference is to consist of all the Finance Ministers that care to attend and their I.C.S. Secretaries.

It is reported that invitations went forth to ministries of all provinces in India; but it is stated that the ministries who command a majority in the legislatures, i.e., ministries from the provinces of Bengal, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier, Sind and Assam have refused the invitation. Other ministries are reported to have agreed to attend.

OUT FOR MASS CONTACT

The conference is to discuss and evolve schemes on an All-India basis—schemes that, it is fondly hoped, will bring relief to the peasantry, schemes of reform that will capture the imagination of the masses and make them clamour for the continuance of the present ministries,—so that they may be given an opportunity to work out the schemes proposed. Incidentally, the ministers are also reported to be anxious about discussing the desirability of taking steps that would have the effect of undermining the influence of the Congress with the masses. Though what steps could possibly have that effect, nobody seems to know.

JAWAHARLAL AT PENANG

Welcomed By Huge Crowd And Taken In Procession

PENANG, May 23.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here this morning and was welcomed by huge crowd.

He was taken in a procession to the residence where he is staying.

Pandit Nehru attends an open-air meeting this evening and leaves to-morrow for Ipoh Kualalumpur and Singapore where he is due on Wednesday.—A.P.

Rs. 40,000 FROM GUJERATI RESIDENTS

Burma Purse For Congress President

RANGOON: May 22.

Purses presented to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during his recent thirteen-day tour of Burma by a dozen of Indian associations and a number of Indian individuals totalled approximately Rs. 72,500

Of this total, the contribution of Gujerati residents in Rangoon alone amounted to Rs. 40,000.

It is believed that the major portion of the total amount will go to the General Congress Funds and the remaining to the Kamala Nehru Hospital Fund—A. P.

Peshawar City, May 22.—Khansahib Fazal Rahmankhan, retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, Frontier Province, has died from injuries received in a motor accident on the Trunk road on May 20.—A. P.

ENGINE STAFF JOIN STRIKE

Assam Match Factory Deadlock

DHUBRI (Asam), May 22.

The Engine staff of the Assam Match Factory numbering five who had not joined the strike, struck yesterday, 159th day of the strike, to compose which a conference between representatives of strikers, Manager of the factory and local M.L.A.'s together with the Deputy Commissioner was held.

Over 200 men are involved.

The strikers who have so long been peaceful became restive and the first case of assault occurred on Thursday evening when one employee was assaulted by strikers seriously injuring him necessitating his removal to hospital. —A.P.

15 Arrests At Raniganj

ASANSOL, May 22.

Fifteen persons, have been arrested and taken into custody at Raniganj, as a sequel to communal tension which has been existing there since Wednesday following the defilement of a local mosque.

Armed police have been stationed in the town, and so far there has been no trouble.

A conference of representatives of both communities met at the Municipal Hall and discussed ways and means of settling the matter.—A. P.

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